MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 SEPTEMBER 1981

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will submit to the Cabinet a proposal for a separation of powers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. According to the scheme, which has the backing of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, security-related activity and infrastructure will be the responsibility of the regional military commanders while a civilian administration answerable to the defense minister will run the civil affairs of the Arab residents, who will be encouraged to participate in the administration. The radio noted that two West Bank Arab mayors have already expressed opposition to Sharon's proposals. In a related report on the resumption of the autonomy talks in Cairo, the radio said the announcement of prospective changes in the administration of the occupied territories constitutes proof of Israel's serious intentions to establish self-rule for their inhabitants.

Egypt

As-Sadat on Arrests, Afghan Rebel Aid--Cairo radio reported that President Anwar as-Sadat remarked in an NBC interview that he sees no need for further arrests in his campaign to eliminate sectarian strife. Reporting on the same interview, MENA said As-Sadat admitted that Egypt is continuing to deliver Soviet-made arms to the Muslim rebels in Afghanistan.

Coptic Synod Supports Government--Cairo radio reported that a Coptic Church Synod meeting has issued resolutions asserting that since Christianity calls upon believers to obey their nations' rulers, anyone guilty of resistance is resisting God; that the synod fathers appreciate the circumstances that prompted President as-Sadat to take steps to preserve national unity and end sectarian sedition; and that there is no harassment of the priesthood.

Jordan

Amman radio reported that in remarks made at a press conference during his visit to Jordan, British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott said Britain believes that any solution to the Middle East problem should include PLO participation, inasmuch as Palestinians are at the center of the problem and as any solution should provide for establishment of a Palestinian state. According to the radio, Nott viewed the U.S.-Israel strategic agreement as dangerous to the region if it included military aspects, because this would increase the presence of superpowers in the area.

Lebanon

MEAN reported that the Lebanese authorities have formed a 500-strong special security force to protect embassies and members of the diplomatic corps.

Syria

SANA reported from Moscow that visiting Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas met once again with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov before departing the USSR for home.

Iran

Security Situation--Tehran radio reported the execution of 23 Mojahedin-e Khalq and Peykar members in the capital and of another 17 Mojahedin in Mashhad and three other cities. The radio also noted that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's information officer was tried and executed for intelligence activities against the Islamic Republic. Other radio reports said revolution guards captured 13 Mojahedin in Esfahan and arrested another 4 dissidents in Bandar-e Anzali. In a statement broadcast by the radio, the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor's Office warned that "counterrevolutionary and deviant minigroups" have attempted to carry out their subversive activities under the cover of names and trademarks of commercial companies. The statement informed companies formed after 23 September 1979 that they should submit details of their business registration to the authorities or otherwise face prosecution.

Military Parade, Courts--AFP reported that the army would hold a military parade through central Tehran on 23 September. It said the army has never been so honored since the overthrow of the shah. However, AFP also noted that the Majlis approved a bill separating the judicial organization of the army from army headquarters and placing it under the Justice Ministry's control.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation--An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA claimed that Iraqi forces attacked Iranian positions in the Susangerd region, forcing the Iranians to retreat and abandon 11 tanks. However, Tehran radio said the Iranians defeated the enemy attempt to regain territories west of Susangerd, asserting that the Iraqis lost 6 tanks, sustained 150 casualties and were forced to withdraw.

Afghanistan

AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, said that people who have viewed the Soviet Embassy since the reported rebel attacks against it on 15 September have found no signs of damage. However, the sources also said Afghan Government claims of having dislodged Muslim rebels from the Panjsher Valley are false and that Afghan troops aided by Soviet air power only managed to move beyond the town of Golbahar, at the mouth of the valley. AFP also reported that insurgent attacks against government installations and the Soviet residential complex in Kabul have increased lately.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 184 *23 September 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Austrian Newspaper Interviews Yasir 'Arafat A 1
[Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 19 Sep]
VOP on Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian Contacts A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Council Chiefs of Staff to Meet 'Shortly' C 1
[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 18 Sep]

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS Urges Arabs To Adopt Kuwaiti Policy [20 Sep] C 1

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Praises Kuwaiti Amir's Balanced Policy C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Talks to Troops, Tours South C 3
['UKAZ 17 Sep]

UAE

Papers on Kuwaiti Call for Balanced Gulf Policy C 3

YAR

USSR Official Discusses Agricultural Cooperation C 4

EGYPT

Cairo Reports As-Sadat NBC Interview on Sedition D 1
MENA on 22 Sep Autonomy Talks Working Session D 2
UAE Paper Carries New Opposition Party Statement D 3
[Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 20 Sep]
Coptic Synod Issues Statement on Cooperation D 5
Minister Recounts Islamic Sedition in Universities D 6
Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali Visits Japan D 7
[cross-reference]
Briefs: French Power Station Agreement D 7

IRAQ

Military Commander on Air Force Role in War E 1
Baghdad Radio Comments on Arab Support for Iran E 1
Baghdad Calls upon Iranian Soldiers to Defect E 2
Ramadan Receives CSSR Trade Delegation 22 Sep E 3
Ramadan Receives Message From Bulgaria's Bozhinov E 3
Iranian Leftist Opposition, Kurds Reach Accord E 3

JORDAN

Press on Occupied Land Policy, U.S.-Israeli Pact F 1
AR-RA'Y Comment F 2
TIMES on Moderation [23 Sep] F 2
U.K.'s Nott Arrives, Holds Press Conference F 3
Received by King F 3
Nott's Press Conference F 3

LEBANON

Sarkis Address on Anniversary of Rule G 1
Al-Wazzan Meets With Libyan Diplomat in Beirut G 2
Five Killed in Night Clash in Tripoli 22-23 Sep G 2

SYRIA

TISHRIN on Relations With U.S., USSR H 1
TISHRIN Appraises Front Summit, Future Activity H 1
Parliamentarian on Missile Issue in Lebanon H 2
Decree Approves Cooperation Agreement With USSR H 3
[AL-BA'TH 8 Sep]
Khaddam Meets With 'Arafat, Fatah Members H 3
Second Meeting H 3

ISRAEL

Details on Sharon Address to Herut Center I 1
[MA'ARIV 22 Sep]
Autonomy Talks Delegation Departs for Cairo I 2
Sharon Leaves for Egypt I 2
Optimism Expressed Over Autonomy Talks I 2
Press Comment on Sharon, Autonomy, AWACS I 3
Editorials on Autonomy, Atomic Commission I 4
Iraq Unable to Expel Israel from IAEA I 4
Energy Minister on Nuclear Fuel Embargo I 5
Military Government May Undergo Structural Changes I 5
[POST 21 Sep]
Sharon on Administrative Changes I 5
France Seeking Recognition Between Israel, PLO I 6
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 22 Sep]
Attali-Begin Talks I 6
French Middle East Role I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU President Urges Members To Aid Angola [Nairobi] P 1
OAU Calls for Boycott of U.S. Olympic Games 4 [AFP] P 1
ECOWAS Approves Study on Monetary Cooperation [NAN] P 1

NORTH AFRICA

MOROCCO

AL-KHALIJ Interviews Foreign Minister Boucetta Q 1
[Ash-Shariqah 19 Sep]
Reaction to French Stand on Bouabid Arrests Cited Q 3
[Paris LE MONDE 16 Sep]

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

President Ahidjo Calls Mitterrand Staunch Ally [AFP] S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Warns Against Economic Mismanagement S 1

GABON

Bongo Denounces 'Campaign' in French Press [AFP] S 2

ZAIRE

Two More MPR Central Committee Members Sacked S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Action Congress Party Withdraws From Merger T 1
Merging Parties To Be Called All-People's Party T 1

NIGERIA

Investigation of 'Fanatical Group' Requested T 1
Contracts To Be Honored Despite Oil Glut T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Communique on S. African Attacks U 1
Government Regains Control of Southern Towns [AFP] U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Mudge Opposed to 'Package Deal' for Namibia U 3
BEELD on Soviet Weapons Arriving in Botswana U 3

AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU220845 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Sep 81 p 3

[ARBEITER-ZEITUNG publisher Albrecht K. Konecny interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] AZ: The relations between Austria and the PLO in the past few years have always been very close. The unclear role of Vienna PLO Representative Ghazi Husayn, a not fully cleared-up arms smuggling affair and the recent attack on the Vienna synagogue have also led to criticism of Austria's relations with the PLO by the Austrian public.

'Arafat: First of all, let me say how much I appreciate what Chancellor Kreisky has done for our people and for our just cause. Our people agree in their assessment with me and the PLO leadership. The good relations with the Austrian people and its recognized leadership are particularly important to us. Chancellor Kreisky and I myself--we are both confronted with difficulties today. They are caused by elements which, on orders of secret services--some of them on orders of the Israeli secret service, others on orders of other foreign secret services--are attempting to disturb the good relations between us and the Austrian people.

We will never forget what Austria and especially what our good friend Kreisky has done, who despite all these difficulties has resolutely remained loyal to his principles and has professed his support for our just cause.

AZ: Certainly, these were attempts to disturb the relations between Austria and the PLO. In one of these attempts--the futile arms smuggling attempt--however, Vienna PLO Representative Husayn played an unclear role that needs to be clarified.

'Arafat: We recalled him, and he was subjected to an investigation, first by the Prosecutor General's office, and then he was transferred for further administrative investigations to the Political Department (the PLO "Foreign Ministry"--AZ). He was barred from further activities in the PLO's diplomatic service, because a man with such responsibility simply must not become involved in such affairs. That goes for him as well as for any other PLO representative.

AZ: Can you give us some definite information regarding his involvement?

'Arafat: Investigation is still pending. One should not talk about it before it is concluded. We have arrested a few suspects who are still in prison....

AZ: You mean the two arms smugglers deported by Austria....

'Arafat: ...and others. One should not talk about it before we have come to a final assessment. But you can rest assured: We are not taking that problem too lightly.

AZ: Will you publish th outcome of the investigation into the arms smuggling affair?

'Arafat: That will depend on what is necessary in the interest of the investigation and what the prosecutor general decides.

AZ: Will you at least inform the Austrian authorities of the outcome?

'Arafat: Certainly.

AZ: The Relations between Austria and the PLO are hampered by the fact that the post of the Vienna PLO representative is vacant. Will there be a new representative soon?

'Arafat: We will send a new representative very soon and, according to international custom, it will be up to the Austrian Government to accept him.

AZ: We have talked about the arms smuggling affair. There have also been two terrorist attacks--against Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel and against the Vienna synagogue--which, probably rightly, are attributed to the Abu Nidal group.

'Arafat: We should not talk about that: That is the doing of foreign secret services. As PLO chairman I do not deal with such secret services--that is done by our secret service.

AZ: The Austrian public would undoubtedly have positively reacted to an unequivocal comment from you on these events. But there was no such comment.

'Arafat: There was a statement by the PLO condemning the attack....

AZ: ...But not by you, personally.

'Arafat: I myself wrote this PLO statement. The attack on the synagogue was a crime! Judaism is part of our heritage and our tradition--just like Christianity and Islam. We regard this attack not only as a crime against this sacred Jewish place of worship, but also as a crime against our own religion. Those who committed it will--sooner or later--be punished as criminals.

AZ: Austria has arrested the two terrorists and they will undoubtedly be sentenced. An attempt will be made to free them by blackmail--Austria must now fear new attempts. What can the PLO do against that?

'Arafat: The Austrian Government knows all the details, and it knows very well how to handle that. We are ready to give it every support, to be of assistance in this serious problem.

AZ: In a recent speech in Vienna, Chancellor Kreisky has revealed that you gave--before your meeting with Kreisky and Willy Brandt in Vienna materialized--an assurance that there would be no more attacks in Europe.

'Arafat: We have never concerned ourselves with terrorist activities. We are an organization that resists and struggles against Israeli occupation as well as against oppression and organized official terrorism. Our resistance is in compliance with the UN Charter and UN resolutions.

AZ: It seems as if in the past year there has been little movement in the Middle East, and positions have become firmly entrenched.

'Arafat: How can you say that the situation is static when we are at the same time confronted with inhuman cruelty? The confrontation initially lasted more than 11 months, during an offensive war in the south directed against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. We must also remember the serious 15-day confrontation that also took place in the south. During it the Israelis used the most up-to-date American equipment to attack refugee camps with bombs and artillery. There were thousands of victims, dead and wounded, during these attacks, which also included a particularly heavy raid against civilian targets in Beirut. We must also remember that in this attack on Beirut, 300 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians were killed and 800 wounded.

This operation reminds us of the fact that Beirut is the second Arab capital to be bombed by the Israeli Air Force using American technology and American bombs. What happened in the Gulf of Sidra between the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Libyan Air Force is also a very important action. We should also remember that the Israelis attacked two helicopters used by the Syrian-Arab security forces in Lebanon and finally, we should think of the so-called Syrian missile crisis. In view of these facts, we really could not say that the situation is static.

AZ: But that is all over and done with. After the raid on Beirut a cease-fire was agreed on.

'Arafat: Yes, after this 15-day war, I received through General Callaghan an appeal from the Security Council chairman and from Dr Waldheim to reach a cease-fire. They also sent General Erskin, who also belongs to the UN Forces, with the same appeal to the other side. Our leadership accepted this appeal, and thus it was possible for the cease-fire to go into effect.

AZ: But that certainly created a new situation, since the Israelis for the first time recognized the PLO at least as a belligerent force.

'Arafat: The PLO is a reality in the Middle East, regardless of whether or not the Israelis recognize us. During the 11-month war of aggression and during the serious 15-day confrontation, they were not up against ghosts. We are the most important factor in the Middle East. We are the victims of this tragedy in which 60 percent of the Palestinian people were driven out of their homeland while 40 percent must still live there under Israeli occupation. Although we are the victims, we have offered two solutions to the Middle East crisis. It is also important to know that our latest program, which was adopted by the Palestinian National Council--and I was elected on the basis of this program--contains one important point: The leadership is authorized by the Palestinian National Council to open a dialogue with all progressive and democratic forces inside and outside Israel. While we are working to implement this resolution and have established successful contacts with these forces, Begin endeavored in the Knesset to bring about a decision to punish them--especially after the meeting with me personally and with PLO representatives.

AZ: If you critically assess these contacts, do you see a serious chance of overcoming current policy in Israel itself?

'Arafat: Unfortunately I must say that this is not easy. The last elections, especially, were a signal. The success of the Israeli military junta led by Begin has unfortunately confirmed the radicalization and the extremism of this leadership.

VOP ON PALESTINIAN, LEBANESE, SYRIAN CONTACTS

JN221604 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The developments of the security and political situation in Lebanon in the wake of the wave of explosions and suspect political proposals, which were locally manifested in the official and Phalangist attempts to exploit events in the interest of the factional army and which were internationally linked with the U.S. plan on Lebanon, were the focus of contacts, consultations and meetings between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement during the past 2 days and of the meeting of the higher coordination committee at the Syrian Foreign Ministry which was still going on this afternoon. This meeting was attended by Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], a number of members of the Palestinian command, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and representatives of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Amal Movement. Sources in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement said that today's talks dealt with Arab and Lebanese political developments, particularly the plan to disrupt security in the nationalist region. The meeting also dealt with the results of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's summit and work by the Arab followup committee.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COUNCIL CHIEFS OF STAFF TO MEET 'SHORTLY'

PM211509 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Sep 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Amir Sultan: Gulf Chiefs of Staff To Meet Shortly; We Will Obtain Arms From Any Quarter We Like"]

[Text] Riyadh--Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that a meeting for the chiefs of staff of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] will be held shortly.

The Saudi minister made this statement to the press following the graduation of a new class of Saudi military pilots from King Faysal's Air Force College.

Asked if the GCC defense ministers will also hold a conference, Amir Sultan said, "The defense ministers will maybe meet at the same time as the GCC summit is held."

It is worth noting that holding a meeting of the defense ministers or the chiefs of staff of the six Gulf states would be an event of great significance within the framework of coordination and cooperation between the GCC states, which include the UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

Amir Sultan also revealed that the council states are carefully studying the possibility of establishing a joint military industry.

Commenting on the AWACS and auxiliary equipment deal which is likely to be opposed by some members of the U.S. Congress who are against the deal with Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation said, "I believe that the U.S. Administration headed by President Reagan is actually serious about meeting all the kingdom's requests."

He added: "If we do not receive what we are requesting we will get it from any quarter."

Asked about Saudi reaction if the deal is voted down, Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: "Our relations with any country are not dependent on a deal."

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS URGES ARABS TO ADOPT KUWAITI POLICY

GF201956 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Strategic Balance"]

[Text] The tour of his highness the amir to the Balkans is a practical embodiment of the nature and style of the Kuwaiti move on the international level.

This move is always characterized by clarity of objective, directness to achieve that objective and right timing distinguished both by wide horizon and farsightedness.

This move is supported by the fact that Kuwait is open to all countries of the world, East and West. It seeks the friendship of everyone, without any sensitivities and far from any narrow personal interests.

The tour's objective was pronounced by his highness the amir at the outset with the same clarity he affirmed at its end. Friendship and cooperation should be the mark of international relations regardless of each country's ideological creed or political system.

Meanwhile, the world is in a state of continuous tension and permanent anxiety due to crises everywhere and conflicts between different powers, small and great alike.

If international efforts, foremost of which is the Nonaligned Movement, are not united to act positively in finding a solution to these crises, international peace will be threatened by more aggravated and increasing dangers.

Kuwait is competent to move in that direction more than others and to play a vital role that would bridge the gap between conflicting powers, deepen international understanding and reduce the intensity of international axes and blocs.

The timing of the tour came at a vital, significant, and sensitive moment, especially with regard to the security of the Gulf and Arab region following the announcement of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

The confrontation of this alliance, which threatens the national interests of the Arab nation, according to the Kuwaiti concept, should not be carried out by a strategic alliance with the Soviet Union, as a superpower equal to the United States, because this would be a move in the direction of a policy of axes, which would threaten the settlement of the region and change it into an arena for international conflict.

However, the confrontation of this alliance should be conducted by pursuing the "strategic balance" policy between the superpowers within the framework of national interests and furthering ties of friendship with all countries of the world, thus, creating a strategic foundation for the active Kuwaiti role in particular, and the Arab stand with its major dimensions, in general.

The policy of "strategic balance" was the hallmark of the Kuwaiti move during the tour of his highness the amir to the Balkans, which included the Eastern Bloc countries.

Finally, this policy should become the general policy of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries if not all the countries of the Arab region.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB PRAISES KUWAITI AMIR'S BALANCED POLICY

GF222011 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Doha, 22 Sep (QNA)--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB describes the Kuwaiti amir's call, which was published yesterday, as a political response to Washington's policy so that the U.S. Administration will realize that the Arabs are capable of moving wherever they want and in any direction they wish and that they think on the basis of Arab welfare, which is based on a solid foundation of self-confidence and fearlessness.

The newspaper went on to say that since Washington was eager to lean toward an alliance with the enemy, continuously ignoring Arab rights, the Arab nation finds itself free to move in the direction of achieving international support and winning new friends, especially when it has become clear that U.S. policy constitutes a threat to the Arab nation and its problems of destiny, while the Eastern Bloc stands up for Arab problems.

The newspaper considers the Kuwaiti call for establishing relations between countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and Eastern Bloc a declaration to Washington of the independence of Arab stands, directions, decisions and relations. At the same time, it is an affirmation of the ability of Arabs to protect themselves.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER TALKS TO TROOPS, TOURS SOUTH

LD211257 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 17 Sep 81 p 1

[SPA report from Khamis Mushayt: "Continuing His Tour of the Southern Area, Prince Sultan Says: 'Our Armed Forces Would Be the First To Respond to the Call for the Liberation of Jerusalem'"]

[Text] Defense and Aviation Minister His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has emphasized that our armed forces, in all their ground, naval and air branches, will be strengthened to defend our homeland and the Arab and Islamic nation.

His highness conveyed to our heroes in the King Khalid Armoured Brigade the greetings of His Majesty the Redeemed King and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his highness the crown prince, second deputy prime minister and National Guard chief.

He said that this cherished brigade represents true manliness and struggle since it carried out its duty when it was asked to move from the northern military city of King 'Adb al-'Aziz to the city of King Faysal in the southern area, proving its a utmost readiness and reponse to the call of duty in all the kingdom to defend the holy places and reassure the Arab nation.

Prince Sultan said that the members of this brigade were the first to respond to the call of duty and would be the first also to respond to the call of our jihad in Jerusalem to regain our holy Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

His highness explained that the armed forces are fully prepared to carry out the duty of retaking what has been taken by force, he said that what has been taken by force can only be retaken by force--the force of faith in God almighty and the force of good deeds by the good individual and of technological weapons.

His highness emphasized that the armed forces represent a force for defending what is right and deterring what is wrong; they are not a threatening or a subversive force for the Arab and the Islamic nation.

His highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz yesterday inspected the brigade's units and attended the celebrations held in his honor. He also inspected the infantry corps school and listened to a briefing on the school's task and courses. He also witnessed on-site practical training at the school, including training in the use of vehicles and arms.

His highness the defense and aviation minister also opened the new warehouses of the supplies and ordnance base and then the new armed forces hospital in Khamis Mushayt.

UAE

PAPERS ON KUWAITI CALL FOR BALANCED GULF POLICY

GF221329 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Today's issues of UAE newspapers welcome the Kuwaiti amir's call for the establishment of balanced relations with the Eastern Bloc in order to achieve balance in Gulf foreign policies. Some papers describe this invitation as a sensible direction in Arab policy and as a well-timed invitation.

AL-ITTIHAD says that in the shade of the current international politics--characterized by world divisions and conflicts--searching for balance, nonaligned and unconditional relations is a well-guided policy. The paper affirms that the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is the real threat imposed on the Arab land, is more important than any other conflict and it is the one that defines the form of our international relations especially since the United States, which has chosen a military and strategic alliance with Israel, is responsible for destroying its relations with the Arabs.

AL-WAHDAH says that establishing relations with the Eastern Bloc does not at all mean making an alliance with it or approving of all that it does; rather, such relations would be for the purpose of achieving a kind of balance in international relations that may reinforce our stand and enable us to move more flexibly among other states.

AL-KHALIJ says that the principles of a balanced nationalist and independent policy and the nature of current international relations call on the states of the Arab Gulf to rationalize their relations with the United States and open themselves to other states including those of the Eastern Bloc.

On the other hand, AR-RAYAH--which is published in Doha--expresses interest in the Kuwaiti call and considers it worth careful study due to its importance.

The paper says that the Kuwaiti Amir's call to establish relations with Eastern Bloc countries is considered a reaffirmation of an important fact to which the foreign policy of the Gulf states is committed; that is, the need to keep the region free of conflicts by superpowers in order to avoid involvement in battles that are of no concern to the region.

The paper adds that the experience of balance between the two camps is not entirely new to us. Rather, it is the legitimate child of the Nonaligned Movement, of which the Gulf states play an active and influential role. Furthermore, this invitation is considered a reaffirmation of a course adopted by the Gulf states ever since their independence--one based on directing all interests and deploying all resources in the primary cause of the Arabs, the Palestinian question.

The paper demands that the Kuwaiti Amir's call be studied so that the slogan of cooperation and balance can be translated to the correct from and so that we can eventually achieve our national interests in the best and most comprehensive way.

YAR

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

JN?21803 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A plenary meeting was held at the Ministry of Agriculture this morning between the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation, attended by Dr Ahmad al-Hamdani, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and Mr Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and representative of the Soviet [word indistinct] organization.

Talks dealt with signing an agreement to carry out studies and designs for the project of utilizing water resources in the San'a' basin. Similar studies and designs will be drafted for the (Kaft and Ray'an) area dams. The total cost of these projects amounts to 7 million rubles in the form of a long term loan from the Soviet Government to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation.

This agreement, which will be signed tomorrow, is part of the YAR-USSR joint protocol for technical and economic cooperation signed in [word indistinct].

Dr al-Hamdani expressed his satisfaction with the strong relations between the YAR and the USSR in various fields.

The meeting was attended by 'Ali al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation, and Muqbil, under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

CAIRO REPORTS AS-SADAT NBC INTERVIEW ON SEDITION

NC2219Z7 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat today granted an interview to the U.S. NBC television network on the daily morning program "Today". The interview was conducted by direct link from New York by broadcaster Jane Pauley. Network correspondent in Cairo Paul Miller took part in posing the questions to the president.

In reply to a question on the recent measures and whether further such measures will be taken, his excellency said: I do not think we need to arrest more people. As I said before, the situation was serious. We have been living as one nation for the past 1,400 years, and this sectarian strife is not in the nature of our country and our people at all. Therefore, I had to take these measures, which were carried out in accordance with the constitution.

Asked about the motives that prompted his excellency to take such measures, the president said: What I am doing now is to protect future generations from what is taking place in secret. I am not afraid of what is happening, whether covertly or overtly, but I am afraid for future generations, because what happened, as I told you, was against all values and traditions.

Asked whether any radical movement had used force, his excellency said: Absolutely not. All the activities were just meetings, and there were no weapons.

The president was told: Everyone we talked to in Egypt said that he supports you. Why then did you move against your political opponents just as you moved against the extremists? His excellency said: I did not move against my political opponents at all. The whole thing began with sectarian sedition. Then some elements of the opposition parties joined and participated in it. Therefore, when I begin trying some of the religious extremists, I must also try the opposition elements who took part in it. This does not mean abolishing political opposition in Egypt. The two leaders of the two opposition parties are not under arrest, and they make statements to the foreign journalists.

Asked about the future of democracy in Egypt if some of the political opponents joined the extremists, his excellency said: It is a matter of change from dictatorship to democracy. You know that we have amended the constitution to permit a multiparty system, which we have practiced indeed. But in this transitional period, we must be cautious. Let us take the example of Portugal and what happened in it when all guidance and discipline was lost during the transitional period between the dictatorship and democracy. Portugal suffered from a conflict that lasted 2 years, and I do not want my country to suffer from the same conflict. We must begin step by step. But those who particpated in the new opposition parties adopted old systems of political behavior that we revolted against some 29 years ago.

Asked about the depicting of recent events in Egypt as a dictatorship, his excellency said: Some circles are trying to distort my image in the United States, because they know the depth of my relationship to U.S. public opinion. I am not a dictator. Otherwise, I would not have amended the constitution to permit a multiparty system and I would not have permitted the opposition to take its place in Egypt. This is because democracy needs an opposition just as it needs the majority of the ruling party.

Answering a question about the comparison that some circles draw between President as-Sadat and the former shah of Iran, his excellency said: I am really surprised that such an ou' of place comparison is drawn and repeated by spiteful people. I enjoy 100 percent popula support. This comparison was created by some who bear a grudge because of their friendly ties with certain American quarters. They always confuse grudges with opposition, and they have always tried to destroy my image and the image of Egypt.

As far as I am concerned I do not bother at all about my image in the world. My deeds are the answer to their claims. However, I will absolutely not permit Egypt's image in the world to be undermined. The sectarian sedition that occurred here was against all values, traditions and way of life.

Asked about the expected measures to eliminate the lack of discipline, his excellency answered: I believe that the Cabinet will take the necessary measures in this connection when it meets Thursday. Let me say most regretfully that after we built democracy and the multiparty system and after all this period in which we exercised them, several moral values were eroded and must be restored. As for the political investigation of those who have been arrested, it is continuing with the knowledge of the socialist prosecutor general.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 2205 GMT on 22 September transmits a version of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's 22 September interview with NBC TV which adds the following material:]

["President as-Sadat also talked about the role that Egypt is playing in helping the insurgents in Afghanistan. He said: Let me disclose a secret to you. Since the first moments of the Afghan incidents, the United States contacted me and then the movement of Afghans from Cairo began on board U.S. aircraft.

["Paul Miller, the NBC correspondent in Cairo, asked: Are you still assisting your Muslim brothers in Afghanistan with arms shipments? The president replied: Certainly, and I shall continue to do that until the Afghans get rid of the Soviets and drive them out of their country.

["Miller again asked the president: Are these weapons American or Egyptian?

["President as-Sadat replied: They are Soviet weapons."]

MENA ON 22 SEP AUTONOMY TALKS WORKING SESSIONS

NC221740 Cairo MENA in English 1625 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today held three working sessions to prepare for the tripartite Palestinian autonomy negotiations to start tomorrow at Mena House hotel between Egypt, Israel and the United States. The sessions dealt with the initial ideas to be included in the negotiations agenda, and an exchange of views took place in that respect.

The first meeting took place with the advance members of the Israeli delegation, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, while the second meeting was with the ambassadors of the United States to Egypt and Israel and the third with the Egyptian's team to the negotiation.

Dr Ghali stated that Egypt hoped this new round of talks would reach a new solution for the Palestinian problem and give a fresh momentum to the present situation so as to win the confidence of the Palestinian people with a view to include them in the peace process.

Ghali pointed out that Egypt was determined to seek ways to approach the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and wanted to find channels of communication with them. He called upon the Israeli side to undertake confidence-building measures to enable the Palestinian people to join the peace process. Dr Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister and head of the Israeli delegation, is scheduled to arrive later tonight. Ari'el Sharon, Israeli defense minister, will arrive tomorrow morning to attend the opening session and the working luncheon (?after) which he will (?leave) for Jerusalem.

The new round of autonomy negotiations is to start at midday tomorrow with an open (?plenary) session to be followed by a closed meeting and a working luncheon. The second closed meeting is to be held in the evening, and the third and last (?to be held Thursday morning) and will be followed by a press conference. It was learned that agreement was reached on some items to be included on the agenda, while disagreement persisted on others.

The United States has not so far appointed a special envoy to the negotiations. The post will be temporarily (?held) by its ambassadors in Cairo (?and) Tel Aviv.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister and Egypt's chief delegate to the negotiations is scheduled to confer tonight with Dr Butrus Ghali.

UAE PAPER CARRIES NEW OPPOSITION PARTY STATEMENT

GF221722 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Sep 81 p 12

[Text of first communique issued by the constituent body of the Arab Socialist Nasirite Party--Al-Hizb al-Ishtiraki al-'Arabi an-Nasiri--date and place not given]

[Text] In allegiance to the Egyptian Arab people--who have continued to guide their revolutionary vanguards on the path of duty and whose truthful will has affirmed that no obstacles or restrictions can eliminate the possibilities of change--and believing that the traditional logic, which deluded us with the path of bargaining, concessions and ideas of reformation, had not been the correct method to confront the external aggressive hegemony or the internal exploitation hegemony and their joint alliance, we announce, to the masses of our Arab people in Egypt and the entire great Arab homeland, the communique of the constituent body of the Arab Socialist Nasirite Party.

Since the May 1971 coup, the Nasirite movement had to live through a severe crisis and confront unorganized savage attacks aimed at completely liquidating the Nasirite movement--in thought, movement, achievement, and symbol--in order to establish the apostasy that took place in the region following the absence of leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. During this era, the situation adopted a course contrary to the direction of the national and social liberation movement, unity and nationalism.

However, the masses of the Arab Egyptian people--who, throughout history, have never given up confronting the attacks of old and new colonizers and the reactionaries and traitors allied with them, nor have they given up constructing the structures of development, progress and leadership of the Arab and international liberation movement--have confronted this new challenge with an equal impetus, firmness and persistence.

Stemming from the steadfastness and vigor of this people is the widening of this popular movement against the deteriorating situation in which the ruling Egyptian regime has fallen, which has fully deserted the principles and goals of the 23 July Revolution, thrown itself into the arms of imperialism and Zionism and attacked all the milestones of freedom, socialism and unity built by the Arab Egyptian people during their revolutionary era under the leadership of teacher Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

The Nasirite current has continued to resist the antirevolution regime within the framework of the broad political movement that took various forms in which the ranks of national opposition--with their different ideological commitments--were utilized. In actual fact, the Nasirite current formed the wide foundation of this great popular movement without having an integral organized edifice of its own; thus, a reflection of the current's great size and patriotic-national liberation support.

Amid the daily battles entered alongside with the rest of the national powers, the Nasirites have not relinquished their sound belief in the inevitability of the reemergence of a Nasirite organization as a necessity for struggle and a response to the great need imposed by the requirements of patriotic and national struggle. Furthermore, Nasirism--in ideology, method and goals--is the hope of our Arab masses in Egypt and throughout the entire Arab homeland. The Nasirite revolutionary organization is the cornerstone in the establishment of a patriotic action front that includes all the patriotic and national powers in order to confront the new colonial attack--led by the United States of America--and its evil results especially following the Egyptian regime's complete submission to it and the regime's alliance with colonialism and Zionism and its attempt to embroil Egypt in their plans.

Despite all difficulties, the Nasirite movement has begun to reorganize itself and rebuild the structure of its organization in order to suit the new circumstances facing it and the necessity of struggle imposed by these circumstances. The movement has eventually arrived at the formation of the constituent body of the "Arab Socialist Nasirite Party."

This achievement has been the outcome of sincere efforts by honest strugglers who have tried as hard as they could to establish an organization to represent the Nasirite movement. All of these efforts have crystallized in our party, which is the first integral organizational framework for the Nasirite movement since the May 1971 coup.

Our party sees that its foremost and most urgent goal is to bring about the downfall of As-Sadat's regime in a revolutionary manner. This is a prerequisite for regaining Egyptian independence, putting the Arab liberation movement back on its course and eliminating obstacles hindering the progress of the Arab people in Egypt. Hence, our party sees the importance of utilizing all powers and possible resources in order to achieve this goal.

In confronting As-Sadat's apostasy, which was the instrument of the new imperialist onslaught, our party is fully aware that hostile forces are aiming to isolate Egypt from its Arab nation, to divest Egyptian society of all progressive trends and to deprive the Egyptian Arab people of the opportunity of building the society of self-sufficiency and justice, and consequently, to deprive the Arab homeland of its major striking force and of Egypt's leading role in the Arab nationalist movement and then proceed to strike at all the liberation, progressive and unionist aspects of the Arab revolution.

In waging this all-out battle, the party sets, in addition to the immediate objective of toppling As-Sadat's regime in order to regain Egypt's independence, the following basic aims:

1. The mobilization of all Arab forces to topple the Camp David policy and the peace treaty with "Israel."
2. Returning Egypt to its leading role in the Arab liberation movement to confront imperialism and Zionism and to regain the full rights of the Palestinian Arab people in their homeland, within the framework of a comprehensive national strategy in which all Arab military, political and economic strength would be mobilized.
3. The liquidation of the control of parasitical capitalism linked to foreign capital over the national economy, the development of cooperatives and broadening their base in production and distribution and the achievement of Arab economic integration.
4. The election of a national constituent body to draw up a new constitution that will safeguard the full democratic rights of the people, as individuals and as groups. We believe that the new constitution should basically include the following principles:

    A. The system of government should be parliamentary republican and should limit the powers of the head of state and restrict them within a framework that will ensure that the head of state does not become an absolute ruler.

B. A directly elected National Assembly should be the highest authority in making decisions. The executive authority should express the will of the majority that constitutes the National Assembly and should be responsible to it alone.
C. A guarantee that peasants and workers are represented by at least 50 percent of the members of the National Assembly and all other popular assemblies. The terms peasant and worker will be redefined in a manner that prevents the infiltration of those who do not truly belong to these two toiling groups and the assumption of their identity.
D. All national forces committed to the aims of the working people struggling for freedom, socialism and unity should have the right to form political parties.
E. Stating the rights of citizens, individuals and groups, to express their stands, and the consequential rights of issuing newspapers, standing for elections, voting and the freedom of belief, while stressing the role of spiritual values and divine religions. This is because while the material bases for organizing progress are necessary, it is spiritual and moral incentives alone that are capable of giving such progress the noblest values and the most honorable objectives and goals. The illegitimacy of any law, past or future, that takes away any of these freedoms should be stated.
F. The citizens' right to equal opportunities in work, education, culture and medical treatment should be stated in view of the fact that social democracy is the other face of a sound political democracy.

5. The preservation of the national and historic role of the army of Arab Egypt and maintaining it as a revolutionary instrument that serves the interests of the Arab people in Egypt and the Arab homeland.
6. The strengthening of the unity of the Arab people's struggle and establishing and supporting the front of Arab progressive and national forces and strengthening their steps along the correct path toward the realization of Arab unity.
7. Adhering to the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment, showing cohesion with all world liberation movements and fronts that are struggling against imperialism and Zionism, restoring the relations of equitable cooperation with the socialist countries and reviewing all our external relations in the light of the stands of various countries toward our national and pan-Arab [qawmiyah] causes.

The constituent body of the Arab Socialist Nasirite Party has approved this statement and considers that the principal aims included in it constitute a basis for a detailed program. It has formed a committee of its members that has been charged with the following:

1. To draw up the party's draft program and statutes on the basis of the revolution's principal documents: The charter, the 30 March statement and the speeches and sayings of the leader teacher, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The draft will be put before the party's first congress.
2. To prepare for the party's first congress and to convene it at the earliest date to discuss the draft programs and statutes and to elect a central committee and the party's leadership.

Long live the Arab People's struggle for freedom, socialism and unity.

COPTIC SYNOD ISSUES STATEMENT ON COOPERATION

NC222212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Holy Synod of the Orthodox Coptic Church held a meeting today. The meeting was attended by 44 bishops and priests. They studied the present situation and unanimously issued several resolutions which are summed up in the following:

1. The Copts and their Coptic Church, as a living part of the fabric of the Egyptian people, are proud of their noble origin and their traditions which are manifested in the unity of the people of Egypt--Muslims and Copts--throughout their long history and in their national struggle against the invaders.
2. Christianity commands its followers to obey the rulers and to submit to them and whoever resists the ruler will be resisting the order of God. This matter is clear in the Bible and in daily church prayers.
3. The Synod fathers appreciate the circumstances that prompted the president to take the decisions he announced for the sake of national unity and to end sectarian sedition. They appeal to the people of Egypt at home and abroad to uphold the spirit of brotherhood and love.
4. There is no harrassment of the church priesthood, as the president of the republic has announced.
5. They affirmed their confidence in the papal committee and empowered it to administer the affairs of the church.
6. The Synod fathers warned against the harmful and tendentious rumors and called for the appreciation of the delicate situation through which Egypt and the church are passing. They affirm to everyone the safety of Egypt and its church, and that the Holy Synod alone has the right to speak on its behalf and to decide what is good for it.
7. The Synod called on all the priests and deacons in Egypt and abroad to abide by the teachings of the church and the principles of Christian behavior and to always stress the aspect of love and brotherhood.
8. The church's concern should be that its message be a message of light to the society and it should interest itself in the development of all types of social services.
9. The Synod warned against the deviating currents and alien thoughts that run counter to the interest of the church and the homeland. It called on the church members in the diaspora to raise the new generations in the noble Coptic spirit and stress the attachment to Egypt and its thought.
10. The Synod registers with thanks the feelings of the president toward the Copts and the Coptic Church and his concern for it by making available all the means of reassurance and prosperity for it.
11. The Synod affirms that it is working energetically to develop educational programs inside the church with a view to creating a good citizen.

The Synod concluded its statement by praying that God safeguard the life of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and grant him success and wisdom and to bless the people of Egypt with the same blessing he bestowed on them in the past: "Blessed be my people Egypt."

MINISTER RECOUNTS ISLAMIC SEDITION IN UNIVERSITIES

NC222222 Cairo MENA in English 1842 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA)--Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il said tonight that during the recent sectarian strife, university students of Islamic groups beat up their professors and fellow students on university campuses.

The minister said in a Cairo television appearance that the Islamic groups students banned men and women students from sitting together at class or on the campus. Those who disobeyed their commands were beaten up. The Islamic groups students put out the lights, wrecked the amphitheatres and beat up other students meeting in social activities and dramatics, on the ground that the only meeting permissible is that for hearing verses from the holy Koran.

The Islamic groups students would demand that a college would have its regular mosque already, said the minister. Nabawi Isma'il said Islamic groups students went on hunger strike inside the universities protesting against what they called chickens slaughtered in a way against the orders of Islam. They beat up other students who went ahead and ate that food. In one case, he added, they beat up a professor and his professor wife because they walked together, a man and a woman, on the university campus. In other cases they wrecked the parked cars of their professors. They went to class armed with knives and threatened their fellow students with them.

The interior minister said the Islamic groups began in the early seventies as organizations interested purely in religious affairs. As they grew, however, they flexed their muscles to assert themselves and went into acts of violence.

The birth of the Islamic groups, he said, was encouraged by the emotional depression in Egypt following the military defeat of 1956 and the Soviet infiltration into all walks of life in the country. They exaggerated every defect in the country, levelling accusations of corruption and the spread of communism.

After the violence on the campus came the violence on the street, said the minister. When a man and a woman walked together in a street, the Islamic groups young men stopped them and asked to know if the woman was the man's sister or wife. If the man remonstrated they beat him up. The interior minister said the Islamic groups youths began to molest even tourists.

They smashed shops displaying pictures of Christ and the Virgin Mary. They even shoved off mosque imams, held the pulpits, gave harangues and beat up any protesting worshippers. When a Christian reported to the police of having been beaten up by Islamic youths, witnesses were intimidated by the youths against giving any testimony.

At the same time, said the interior minister, the Christians banded together at the universities while Christian publications retaliated to the Islamic ones. Action and counter-action on the Christian and Islamic sides, said the minister. These things could carry on every day in all parts of the country.

Nabawi Isma'il said if the sectarian sedition was allowed to go on unchecked, Egypt would have turned into a worse Lebanon. He added that the government was planning to take action against indiscipline in the universities and the streets.

FOREIGN MINISTER KAMAL HASAN 'ALI VISITS JAPAN

For reportage on the visit to Japan by Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali, including his meetings with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, see the Japan section of the 17 September and 22 September issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

FRENCH POWER STATION AGREEMENT--Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA)--Egypt and France signed today a 60 million dollar agreement for setting up a power generating station. The accord was witnessed by Minister of Energy and Power Mahir Abaza. Deputy Chairman of the Qattarah Depression Authority Najib Rizq, who signed for Egypt, said that the accord, which is financed by the World Bank and EEC countries stipulates that a group of French and Egyptian firms will carry out the implementation of the second Aswan power station to be set up behind the barrage costing 168 million dollars and yielding a 300,000 kilowatt power per hour. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1320 GMT 21 Sep 81 NC]

MILITARY COMMANDER ON AIR FORCE ROLE IN WAR

JN221027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA)--The deputy commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defenses has asserted that it has tightened its full control of the battle's airspace. He added that the number of pilots and fighter planes has increased.

In a statement published in the newspaper AL-QADISIYAH, which was issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry's Political Guidance Department on the passage of a year on the Iraqi retaliation against the Iranian aggression on 22 September 1980, the military official said that the Iraqi fighter planes are capable of dealing very fierce blows to enemy troops anywhere on the front.

Alluding to the recent air strike Iraqi fighter planes had dealt enemy troops in the areas of Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Abadan and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the military commander said that the 85 sorties carried out by the Iraqi planes were not the entire Iraqi force. Iraq can deploy a stronger force.

The Iraqi military official said that the racist Persian enemy should expect stronger strikes. He added that the Iraqi fighter planes dropped thousands of bombs on Iranian military units. He said: I am confident that thousands of enemy soldiers were killed and that many armored cars and vehicles were destroyed during the strike. In conclusion, the commander asserted that the Iraqi Armed Forces are determined to offer and sacrifice in service of Iraq's just war against the Persian enemy.

BAGHDAD RADIO COMMENTS ON ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAN

JN221847 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Arabs are used to washing their hands of any person who violates teachings and deviates from ethical conduct, thus making him an outcast who finds difficulty seeking help. These are Arab characteristics and ethics. In many cases, this applies to the family. The father admonishes a son if he adopts such a course or if he causes harm to others or to his family's reputation.

Despite the clarity of these general Arab principles, which have been confirmed by divine and secular laws, some who have acquired Arab nationality do not try to understand these principles and instead violate them.

Khomeyni and his regime have recently cloaked themselves in garments that made it difficult for some to discover what was underneath. Perhaps some may be excused if they were deceived by Khomeyni's glittering slogans after he assumed power in Iran.

We used to find excuses for those who were unable to understand the background that led to Khomeyni's arrival in Tehran to assume power there. After a lapse of 1 and 1/2 years after the beginning of the war between Iraq and Khomeyni's regime, the support by some Arab leaders for Khomeyni's regime and after the exposure of Khomeyni's dictatorial policy on the domestic level, his racist policy with the minorities, his policy of aggression against the Arabs and his opportunist policy with the Zionists, after all this, what remains of Khomeyni that makes some Arab leaders remain committed to him? If even some of Khomeyni's own clique have left him because they have discovered his falsehoods, crimes and oppression, then how can some Arab leaders explain their continued friendship with this man? This man has been abandoned by all his collaborators and friends. How can Syria's Al-Asad explain his continued friendship with a regime that has cooperated with the Zionist entity?

Since the world at large is scoring this farcical regime in Iran, what honor dictates that some Arabs maintain their friendship with this collapsing regime, which does not take the interest of its own country or peoples into consideration? If these are some of the tragedies that have befallen the Arab nation, the tragedy that has recently taken place has been even more bitter and serious and has had a harsher impact on the minds of Arab individuals.

The heads of some Arab countries, as they claim, recently met to formulate a strategic scheme to confront the Zionist entity. The meeting took place in very critical circumstances. What attracts our attention, however, is the invitation that was extended to the Iranian foreign minister to attend the summit meeting in Tripoli. Why this invitation? Was it to participate in the formulation of a strategic scheme to confront the Zionist entity? Was it to explain the situation in Iran to its friends? What causes us pain is that the Iranian foreign minister stood before the conferees and loudly spoke about the Persian Gulf and Persian rights in this Gulf.

By what logic can we explain this behavior? If we look at it objectively and subjectively, we cannot find an explanation for the course adopted by the Arab brothers. Taking the advice of a regime which is a friend of the Arabs is acceptable when this regime is a strong one, capable of offering assistance, and not one in agony.

Despite the fact that this is a tragic course that some Arabs have adopted, there are brilliant pages in the life of our Arab nation. There are the sons of the people who with their innate and genuine feelings are well aware of the facts. These have chosen the path of pan-Arab dignity and have proceeded on the course of the jihad struggle on the Arab homeland's eastern flank. While some of those who carry Arab nationality are leaning on a sick horse in Iran, the heroes of Arabism in Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia and Algeria are fighting side by side with their brothers in Iraq against aggression and Persian racism.

Baghdad recently mourned Arab martyrs from Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Palestine. All these are the reply of the growing pan-Arab movement to those who only claim they are championing pan-Arabism. They are also the assets of the nation and the Arab revolution for achieving the Arab nation's dignity and safeguarding its Arab character. Victory will be theirs no matter how long it takes.

BAGHDAD CALLS UPON IRANIAN SOLDIERS TO DEFECT

NC221422 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Oh brothers in the armed forces: The filthy criminal face of Khomeyni's regime, the massacre of innocent people, savage attacks by the regime's hooligans and ruffians against demonstrations by opponents, the people's wrathful cries against oppression and dictatorship, the wave of demonstrations and unrest are all warnings to the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police force to start actions in aid of the risen masses.

The disgrace of history will be upon those who sit silent and do not hear the cries. The disgrace of history and of future generations will be upon those groups who are indifferent to reality or those who show indifference faced with the current incidents.

The popular masses need the support of the armed forces. If the atmosphere of oppression, terror and repression does not give you this possibility, (?then avoid being killed), join the Iraqi Armed Forces. The Iraqi Armed Forces are ready to welcome you, oh brothers. Do not listen to the clergy's threats to go to the war front, the only fruit of which is your destruction. Consider Iraq your second homeland and come to our territory. Join us and fight against the enemy of the peoples of Iran and Iraq. Do not do something for the Tehran regime [words indistinct] and to throw you in its dungeons. Iran's salvation depends on toppling Khomeyni's infidel regime.

RAMADAN RECEIVES CSSR TRADE DELEGATION 22 SEP

JN221452 Baghdad INA in English 1435 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad 22 Sep (INA)--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan today received a Czechoslovak trade delegation led by Minister-Chairman of the Federal Price Office Michal Sabolcik.

The two sides reviewed at the meeting works carried out by the Czechoslovak establishments implementing a number of development projects in Iraq as well as means for furthering aspects of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Ramadan expressed satisfaction for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Czechoslovakia and affirmed the necessity of exchanging visits between the two countries' officials for the benefit of the two countries' peoples.

RAMADAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV

JN221252 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, today received an oral message from Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The message deals with the date and program of the Iraqi-Bulgarian joint committee that will convene in Baghdad in October and with the means to expand cooperation between the two countries. The message includes the Bulgarian Government's congratulations on the election of Iraq's representative as chairman of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. The message was conveyed by the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Baghdad during his meeting with Ramadan today.

IRANIAN LEFTIST OPPOSITION, KURDS REACH ACCORD

JN211607 Badhdad INA in English 1550 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Sep (INA)--The Iranian left-wing Mojahedin-e Khalq organization has concluded an agreement with Iran's Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), the Mojahedin leader Mas'ud Rajavi told the French daily LIBERATION.

The extreme left-wing daily said the agreement was concluded in Paris last week between Rajavi in his capacity as leader of the opposition and a KDP representative.

LIBERATION neither disclosed the name of the Kurdish representative nor any details of the agreement, apparently designed against the Khomeyni regime in Tehran.

LIBERATION quoted Rajavi as assuring the Kurdish representative that the opposition will extend autonomous rule to the Kurdish people in Iran in the framework of Iran's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The daily also quoted the Mojahedin leader as saying that ex-President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has approved this principle.

PRESS ON OCCUPIED LAND POLICY, U.S.-ISRAELI PACT

JN221000 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Text] Today's Jordanian papers devote their editorials to commenting on the Higher Committee for Occupied Land Affairs meeting, presided over by His Majesty King Husayn to emphasize Jordan's continued support for our kinfolk in the occupied territory, and to the subject of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and its threat to the future of the Arab nation.

Under the headline "With Our Kinfolk in Word and Deed." AR-RA'Y says: Jordan will never leave our steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territory under the mercy of the usurper occupiers, and will never leave that territory an open field for Israel's aggressive policy, suspect plans and evil practices against the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Arab person. Jordan will continue to faithfully support our kinfolk and to sincerely and honorably stand by its pan-Arab commitments toward them.

This was the purport and outcome of yesterday's meeting of the Higher Committee for Occupied Land Affairs which was presided over by His Majesty King Husayn and attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, senior state officials and Jerusalem Governor Anwar al-Khatib.

As pointed out by the king, the dangers will only make this country more determined to face all challenges and resist Israeli policy in the occupied territory as well as all plots to undermine our kinfolk's steadfastness. Furthermore, Jordan's insistence on the removal of occupation from the occupied territory, including Jerusalem, which must return to Arab sovereignty, is a strategic commitment regardless of all dangers and challenges.

The U.S.-Israeli pact will never turn Jordan away from its pan-Arab commitments toward our steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territory and its responsibilities toward that territory. The autonomy plan will never supplant the Palestinian people's exercise of their legitimate rights on their national soil and will not prevent Jordan's support for the Palestinian people in all Arab and international forums.

In all honesty and sincerity we say: Those who think that the time has come to liquidate the question and devour the Palestinian people are grossly mistaken. Jordan stands by its word. It will not abandon our steadfast kinfolk under any circumstances.

Under the headline "Nonalignment Is the Answer." AD-DUSTUR says: The talks that began between U.S. experts and Israeli officials in Tel Aviv to develop the strategic cooperation pact into a joint scheme clearly mean that Israel has indeed begun to play the role of partner in formulating political and military strategy that the United States will try to impose on the Arab region. Prime Minister Mudar Badran warned of this serious development in his speech yesterday to the National Consultative Council when he declared that the strategic cooperation demonstrates the fact that the United States has given a free hand to the Zionist enemy to participate in protecting the area and formulating U.S. strategy. Israel's participation with the strongest power in the world gives the Zionist entity increased political and military power to carry out its expansionist plans and racist designs.

The U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation is a new obstacle to peace and stability not only in our region, but in the whole world. U.S. policy, as indicated by Washington's practices, is based on polarization and slams the door on relaxation. This confirms Badran's statement that U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation is a blow to the policy of moderation pursued by Jordan and other Arab states in the region. This blow could increase anxiety and tension and do away with stability, which is based on a just peace, recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The paper concludes: How can there be peace in the region when this strategic cooperation gives Israel, the occupier of Arab territory and aggressor, the role of a partner in formulating the strategy of protecting the region.

AR-RA'Y Comment

JN230900 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Our View of and Stand on the U.S.-Israeli Cooperation," AR-RA'Y says: In his statement before the National Consultative Council, Prime Minister Badran said the declaration of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement is a blow to the policy of moderation pursued by Jordan and other Arab states, implies disregard for the Arab nation and purports an attempt to involve Israel in Arab affairs, suppress Arab aspirations, encourage Israeli aggression and drag the area into the whirlpool of world power struggle. That statement defines Jordan's view of this agreement and its stand on joint Arab action against it.

Our frank view and our clear stand prevent the United States from practicing the game of deception in the Arab world and dispel the evil dreams entertained by Dayan, who called on the United States to conclude bilateral pacts with several Arab states so that it would be easy for the strategic cooperation agreement concluded by the United States and Israel to dominate the area.

It is not conceivable or acceptable for Arab oil and assets to serve as a lifeline for supplying energy to the U.S.-Israel alliance, because Arab resources pouring into the U.S. coffer would eventually find their way into the Israeli coffer.

The U.S.-Israeli cooperation pact confirms what his majesty King Husayn pointed out in his letter to President Reagan following the Israeli attack on the Iraqi reactor when he said that a mirage was all that the Arabs had reaped after many years of cooperation with the United States. This fact has never been clearer than it is now.

It must be said that in view of what has happened, duty calls for joint Arab action to safeguard Arab willpower, to safeguard against foreign influence and to prevent the flow of Arab resources into the U.S.-Israeli coffer. This is the only course to follow, if we are to push toward just, comprehensive work that can achieve peace and stability in the area.

TIMES on Moderation

JN230820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Sep 81 p 4

[JORDAN TIMES editorial: "Moderation Blues"]

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran's statement to the National Consultative Council on Monday should be studied carefully by those in the West who claim they are concerned about the stability and security of so-called "moderate" Arab states. It is useful at this stage of things to step back for a moment from the day-to-day pressures of events and gauge the trend among the area's "moderates" during the past three or four years. Since, according to the scorecard of the West, we are among the leading "moderate" states in the area, it seems particularly appropriate for us to recommend such an exercise.

The fact is that the recent policies of the United States have put more pressure on the Arab moderates than perhaps any other event since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. The American policy of total and uncritical support for Israel has discredited moderation and pro-Western leanings as an occupational hazard for the Arab leaders and states that adhere to such tendencies, and has also reaffirmed more eloquently than words could ever do that American professions of concern for the Arab world's moderates are fragile cliches that do not coincide with the reality on the ground.

Moderation, like love, is a two-way process. It is ungracious of the Americans to talk of Arab moderation on one hand and pursue policies, on the other hand, that are the gravest threat that Arab moderates have faced in the past several decades. The dangers the Arab world faces are not only from the direct ravages of Israeli-American aggression and occupation.

U.K.'S NOTT ARRIVES, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Received by King

JN221442 Amman PETRA-JAN in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Amman, 22 Sep (PETRA)--His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur received in the Al-Hummar Palace this afternoon John Nott, British secretary of state for defense, and his wife. They are currently on a visit of several days to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and his wife and the British ambassador in Amman and his wife.

Nott's Press Conference

JN221952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Amman--John Nott, British secretary of state for defense, has praised the positive role Jordan is playing under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, since it constitutes a factor of stability in the region.

Speaking at a press conference held today, Nott said that the talk with His Majesty King Husayn on the situation in the Middle East region gains special importance because of the role Jordan will play in any settlement of the Middle East problem.

He added that Jordan and Britain are linked by strong relations based on mutual respect in accordance with the two countries' interests. These relations, Nott said, cover various spheres including the military one, where Britain is supplying Jordan with different types of weapons and is training Jordanian officers. Nott added in this regard that a number of British officers would attend Jordanian military colleges to benefit from Jordanian experience in the military field.

His excellency the British secretary of state for defense said that his talks with Jordanian officials were useful and constructive, during which the two sides discussed Jordan's needs for British weapons, particularly tanks and aircraft.

On the British role in solving the Middle East problem, Nott said that Britain is concerned more than any other side with solving this problem because Britain has been attached to the region for such a long time. He added that Britain believes that any solution of the Middle East problem should include the PLO's participation because the Palestinians form the crux of this problem and because any solution of the problem should include the establishment of a state for the Palestinians.

On the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel, Nott said that if this agreement includes strategic cooperation in the military fields, it will constitute a danger to the region because it will increase tension and also increase the presence of the superpowers, consequently escalating the struggle in the region.

In conclusion, Nott praised the Jordanian Army and said: I congratulate Jordan on this disciplined army with its very courageous soldiers.

SARKIS ADDRESS ON ANNIVERSARY OF RULE

NC222021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Speech by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to the Lebanese people on the fifth anniversary of his assumption of power--recorded]

[Excerpts] Oh Lebanese: At the beginning of the sixth year of my assumption of power, I address you with the objectivity and logic from which I have never deviated. My aim is to always let you know the facts, so far as I can, so that you will perform your duties toward the homeland. From this premise, I will not seek to exaggerate hopes or belittle the difficulties, but will give you a clear and realistic picture. I want my message to be an incentive for you to continue your efforts, to have self-confidence and to be optimistic about the future.

When I assumed power 5 years ago, our country was threatened with devastation, partition and division. The state was fragmented and disintegrated. There were questions about Lebanon's ability to survive as a homeland and a state. Today, however, there is a Lebanese unanimity stemming from a genuine and total will, an Arab will as well as recognition by the world for the need for Lebanon's survival as a unified and sovereign country. Proceeding from the effective Lebanese will and our conviction of the ability of our Arab brothers to help us emerge from our ordeal, the Arab followup committee meetings continue. in Bayt ad-Din, Jidda and B'abda. The Lebanese Government prepared a comprehensive visualization which we submitted to our brother members of the followup committee to help us restore life to normalcy. This visualization includes basic issues, the most important of which are affairs pertinent to Lebanese accord, qualifying the army and resolving the political and military aspects of the southern Lebanon problem. The visualization also includes a transitional plan aimed at ensuring the political and security atmosphere to implement these basic issues. We sought to make this visualization realistic and aimed at cooperating with the leaders and functionaries in Lebanon to achieve the supreme interests of the homeland that we all aspire for.

Thus, we were concerned about clearing the air. We began by making the stands clear in preparation for a frank fraternal dialogue that would remove the clouds that accumulated by the crisis. The visualization included a definition of roles and a distribution of tasks to surmount the obstacles and to create the appropriate atmosphere for success. This must certainly be followed by the extension of the state's authority and all its establishments, primarily the army, throughout Lebanon.

In view of the special relations linking Lebanon and fraternal Syria, we gave this aspect the great interest it deserves. We sought to handle this issue in a way that would ensure the interests of the two fraternal countries and an atmosphere of mutual confidence and reassurance.

I extend sincere thanks to the Arab followup committee members for their interest. It gives me pleasure to note their genuine feeling and endeavors within the framework of Arab solidarity out of their belief that a weak Lebanon will weaken other Arab countries and a strong Lebanon means strength to all Arabs.

Oh Lebanese, it is high time to realize that the only national alternative before us is to sit face to face for a dialogue that aims at saving the homeland from its evil quagmire and extricating the people from the whirlpool of torture that exhausted their energy, health and the joy of life. What solution could succeed if it did not begin with accord among the Lebanese? The principles of accord that were approved and supported by all sides have not to date been translated into action among the people and on the spot. I ask all those responsible for parties, groups and organizations and all politicians: Are they not yet sure that the people insist on adhering to democracy and resolving the Lebanese problem through dialogue?

Aren't they sure that the hands hostile to an agreement will continue to act secretly and publicly to prevent the achievement of accord? Aren't they sure that the latest sinful explosions aimed against innocent people are a pattern of terrorism aimed at foiling the appropriate atmosphere for all forms of national agreement? It is natural to say that accord is a voluntary agreement among wills and cannot be imposed by force. This means that no state can resort to violence to achieve this goal. I am certain that my brother leaders realize, like me, that the people are very eager for the realization of accord and that they are proceeding on this path. We must all cooperate to surmount all the difficulties along the way.

Because we are convinced that a comprehensive solution to the area's crisis is contingent upon an international resolution in which the Arab countries must play a basic role, we feel that it is our duty to shoulder part of the area's issue. But we must not shoulder more than we can or more than we have borne so far. We have again sought to convene an Arab summit to tell the brothers, their majesties, highnesses and excellencies, Arab kings and presidents, frankly about the reality of our situation and to call on them to share with us the adoption of a unified resolution to protect the injured south from the dangers threatening it and to shoulder all of us the responsibility for it. It is unfair that Lebanon alone should shoulder the burdens of the Israeli aggression and war of attrition aimed against its existence and entity.

In addition to all this, we intensified our political activities at the United Nations and with its member states so that Lebanon, the southern Lebanon problem and Lebanon's legitimate rights remain a source of moral pressure on the international powers that are capable of taking decisions affecting the fate of peoples and countries.

Oh Lebanese, the agreement among leaders will be a coronation of your will and will extricate us from our ordeal. Your sacrifices for accord and quiet dialogue is a sacrifice for Lebanon and not for persons and will help heal the wounds of the homeland so that it will continue to uphold its mission and survive. Long live Lebanon!

AL-WAZZAN MEETS WITH LIBYAN DIPLOMAT IN BEIRUT

NC211306 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] At 1215 today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received Secretary General of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau [in Beirut] Salih ad-Duruqi, Following the meeting, Ad-Duruqi said that the meeting was at the request of the prime minister to discuss the Libyan air defense network offer and the Libyan initiative concerning Lebanon. He added: We suggested a step that could be practical toward materializing the Libyan offer. However, I cannot divulge details.

Concerning the Libyan initiative, he said: There is an agreement with the brothers in Syria. The initiative does not contradict the work of the Arab followup committee. We are now holding contacts wtih the Lebanese parties regarding the Libyan initiative.

FIVE KILLED IN NIGHT CLASH IN TRIPOLI 22-23 SEP

NC230845 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A state of tension is reported in Tripoli, where during the night a clash broke out in the Al-Qubbah area in which five persons were killed and several others were wounded. Those killed include Abu 'Abdu as-Sayyadi and his son Khalid and Marwan 'Umar Hazzuri, of the popular resistance. Two other persons who were killed belonged to the 'Ali 'Id group. The Amal Movement and the Communist Party have exchanged charges about transferring the sedition from southern Lebanon to Al-Biqa'.

TISHRIN ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

JN230924 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "A One-Sided Friendship," TISHRIN writes: There is Arab unanimity that the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel constitutes a threat and provocation to all Arabs and a U.S. partiality to Israel. This alliance is unequivocal evidence that the United States is directly involved in occupying Arab land and usurping Arab rights.

The U.S. decision places the United States on a course of direct collision with the Arab nation and ends all possibility of a change in Washington's Middle East policy. The decision makes some Arab sides lose hope in the U.S. promises that were secretly made to them that an even-handed policy would be pursued in the region.

In formulating strategic coopration with Israel, the U.S. Administration has unveiled its true nature, its partiality toward Israel and its complete reliance on Israeli military force in the area. This U.S. option has left all the Arabs--who at a minimum are committed to pan-Arabism, national responsibility and national independence--without even the option of wagering on the U.S. card or of hoping for a possible change in U.S. policy.

This status quo, imposed by the United States, places our Arab brothers who, until the very last moment were pinning hopes on the U.S. secret promsises, in an extremely difficult position that will have repercussions on relations with the United States.

Therefore, a one-sided friendship is unusual. It is also unacceptable that some Arabs render assistance to the United States when the United States is stabbing them in the heart of their national interests, dignity and their pan-Arab commitment. By its hostile policy toward the Arab nation, the United States is placing the Arabs in an extremely difficult position in the view of their masses and in the Arab arena. The Arabs must swiftly reply to the U.S. sellout of Arab friendship at the cheapest price.

Continuing, TISHRIN says that the Arab brothers who rejected the Camp David accords and the capitulatory peace treaty between As-Sadat and Israel and who stood against transforming the Arab homeland into a U.S. colony and Arab oil into a U.S. commodity, have the courage to declare their categorical rejection of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel and their readiness to participate in joint Arab action initiated by Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to check the new U.S.-Isareli onslaught.

Since the United States has finally assumed a role in support of Israel, it is natural for the Arabs to focus their attention on developing relations with the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries. The Soviet Union has never betrayed its friendship with the Arabs nor has ever ceased supporting Arab rights with all material and moral resources. The Kuwaiti amir's call for establishing relations with socialist countries to achieve a balance in the area is a very important sign.

TISHRIN APPRAISES FRONT SUMMIT, FUTURE ACTIVITY

JN221430 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA)--The newspaper TISHRIN has said that the resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's fifth summit conference have laid down the bases for activity to be undertaken by the front's partners in the forthcoming stage.

These resolutions have also drawn up the objectives to be achieved in order to confront the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation which is directed against all the Arab countries.

The paper's political editor said that Syria is expected to begin an intensive and active movement on all levels and in all Arab and international arenas to disclose the dangers involved in the United States' siding with Israel in its direct confrontation of the national liberation movement of the region's peoples.

The paper added that, on the Arab level, Syria will continue the task 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, began a short time ago in the Gulf countries that are not linked with Camp David in an attempt to warn all Arab sides of the dangers posed to the Arab nation by the U.S. decision to establish strategic cooperation with Israel and to work for developing a unified Arab attitude toward this serious U.S. action, which is hostile to the Arab nation, in order to achieve a real, clear and effective Arab solidarity against the new U.S.-Israeli offensive.

The paper added that available information in Damascus has shown that several Arab states not affiliated with the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the U.S. Administration's stand, which has left no hope that the United States will fulfill the promises secretly made to some Arab countries.

TISHRIN has learned that the Syrian moves on the Arab level are aimed at confronting the serious U.S. onslaught by freezing Arab differences; bypassing side issues, disputes and secondary problems; unifying Arab ranks on the principles approved by the Benghazi steadfastness and confrontation conference; drawing up clear joint Arab measures to face U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation; defining the Arab nation's friends and enemies; and adopting an Arab program for joint action based on abandoning the idea of neutralizing the United States in the Arab-Israel struggle.

The paper expects that the ideas which will be considered during the Syrian Arab moves will be crystallized in the near future in the form of a document to be presented by Syria at the next Arab summit conference, as a basis for frank Arab talks and efforts to unify Arab ranks in order to confront U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and to reject the Camp David agreement.

On the international level, the paper said that Syria would further develop its relations with the friendly Soviet Union in all fields, especially the fields of cooperation in defense of peace and security and foiling the imperialist attempts to transform the entire Middle East region into a U.S. colony and a base of aggression against the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. The paper added that Syria would make extensive contacts on the international level to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with all the enemies of imperialism and racism so as to warn all those who love peace and international cooperation of the real threats to peace as a result of the U.S. decision to confront the Arab nation in the Middle East.

PARLIAMENTARIAN ON MISSILE ISSUE IN LEBANON

JN231043 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0910 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 23 Sep (SANA)--Dr Muhsin Bilal, deputy speaker of the parliamentary branch in Syria, has said Syria will withdraw defensive missiles from Lebanon only when Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories.

At a press conference in Havana on the occasion of the 68th IPU conference attended by newsmen and world news agency correspondents, Dr Bilal said that the Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon are part of the Arab Deterrent Forces dispatched by the Arab League to Lebanon at the request of the legitimate authority there, whereas Israel is occupying Arab territories illegitimately.

Dr Bilal denounced the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, asserting that this agreement would give way to an illegitimate U.S. presence in the Middle East and would give the United States broad facilities to tighten its control over oil in the Arab Gulf area. Dr Bilal held Israel responsible for all the conflicts in the Middle East, adding that the United States is supporting Israel's policy of intervention through which it is violating all UN resolutions and those of all UN bodies.

Dr Bilal expressed Syria's full support for the Salvadoran people and their struggle against the ruling junta. He also expressed Syria's full support for the statements by Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro at the IPU opening session in which he pointed out the policy of deception and hegemony being practiced by Ronald Reagan's administration.

DECREE APPROVES COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD211521 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 8 Sep 81 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Economic Cooperation Agreement Between Syria and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A legislative decree has been issued approving the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed in Moscow on 14 May 1981 between the governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR.

Under the agreement the Soviet Government will grant Syria R40 million over a period of 10 years to finance the following projects:

--The construction of the 150-km Dayr az-Zawr-Abu Kamal railroad.

--The construction of a 90-km railroad between Tartus and Latakia and the extension of a 10-km subsidiary railroad to the cement plant in Tartus.

--The supply of equipment for the production projects on government farms in the 4,000 hectare area of the Euphrates hydroelectric complex.

--A study of the economic and technical feasibility of integrated utilization of hydroelectric resources.

--The construction of and supply of equipment to vocational training centers and the technical institute.

Syria will repay the loan with Syrian commodities.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT, FATAH MEMBERS

JN221142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met at the Foreign Ministry today with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and several members of the Fatah Central Committee, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and Amal Movement. The conferees reviewed the general situation in Lebanon and the current Arab situation.

Second Meeting

JN221830 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA)--A second meeting was held this evening between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Yasir 'Arafat, PLO executive committee chairman. During this meeting, attended by members of the PLO Executive Committee, members of Fatah's Central Committee and the leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Amal Movement, the conferees continued their discussion of new developments in the Lebanese arena.

DETAILS ON SHARON ADDRESS TO HERUT CENTER

TA221128 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Moshe Meisels]

[Text] "We have not given up, nor will we give up on our bitter struggle against the supply of sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia until Congress decides on it," Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon declared last night at the Herut Movement Center meeting.

Sharon, who appeared instead of Prime Minister Menahem Begin--who was absent due to pain in the knee--strongly attacked the opposition's remarks belittling the success of the prime minister's mission in the United States. "In arguing that we are prepared to place IDF soldiers at the disposal of the United States as mercenaries, the opposition has displayed national irresponsibility, just as it did after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor," Sharon argued. "They were the ones who always sought pacts but failed, except for the alliance with the British during the saison [period preceding the establishment of the state, when the Hagana handed over Irgun members to the British]--and in putting IDF soldiers at the disposal of the British-French adventurism of 1956," Sharon added.

"We appeared in the United States as an equal among equals, and this brought only honor to Israel. We did not open a front against the Soviets; they opened a front against us. We have only been defending ourselves from it, it being our greatest danger. The Soviets have grown closer to us, not vice versa. We felt their penetration in 1956, during the 6-day war, during the War of Attrition and in the Yom Kippur War. The opposition's argument that we are turning the Soviet Union into an enemy once we found a more common language with the United States is a misrepresentation of the facts."

Minister Sharon noted that Israel has been defending itself against the Soviet Union for 25 years. For 10 years we opposed a Soviet threat and yet were under a U.S. embargo. The United States is now prepared to tighten our cooperation in the face of that threat, which for us is a matter of life and death.

Ari'el Sharon said that members of the U.S. military delegation currently in Israel had told him: "This is the first time that an Israeli delegation has used a different language." An unceasing struggle was waged in the United States regarding the supply of sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia, he said. "I am not sure the U.S. Administration has a majority on this matter. The opposition's attempt to explain to the public that we gave up on the issue of arms for the sake of strategic cooperation is a libel."

The Lebanese problem was similarly discussed in the talks in the United States. Last year 1,700 members of terrorist organizations from all over the world trained in Beirut, Siddon and southern Lebanon. The Russians train them and arm them. "Our mission is to have peace with Egypt last as long as possible, and I believe it will last." As for the settlement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, Begin clarified to his U.S. interlocutors in unambiguous terms that it is a right and a duty to settle all over Eretz Yisra'el.

The defense minister said that Israel had demanded strategic cooperation on the widest political, economic and military basis. "We made it clear that we do not need U.S. troops; we need cooperation in the face of a common danger. The Americans believe that Israel can offer them a lot and that we weigh heavily in the region."

The Herut Center chairman, Avraham Shechterman, announced that the Herut Movement plans to publish a newspaper called the LIKUD. He welcomed the restored peace between Qiryat Shemona and Kibbutz Hagoshrim and announced that the Herut Movement would hold its next convention either in January or around June 1982. MK Eytan Livni reported to the center in detail on the results of the Knesset election.

AUTONOMY TALKS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CAIRO

TA221837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Israel's delegation to the autonomy talks left for Cairo this evening. It is lead by Interior Minister Dr Burg, who is accompanied by Justice Minister Moshe Nisim and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir. Tomorrow the delegation will be joined by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

At the airport prior to his departure, Burg told our correspondent Gid'on Rotem that Israel's delegation seeks to examine the views of the Egyptian delegation, after which it will be decided whether to discuss details or merely principles.

The autonomy talks are being resumed after an interval of 18 months. The delegation will be staying in Cairo for 2 days.

Sharon Leaves for Egypt

TA230844 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Ben-Gurion Airport, 23 Sep--Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon this morning left for Cairo aboard an air force Westwind plane to join his fellow ministers attending the autonomy talks. Mr Sharon was accompanied by the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, chief of the Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, the defense minister's aide on security affairs, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, and his aide Eli Landau.

Speaking to the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport, Mr Sharon said we are all dealing with strengthening and establishing peace and this goal is shared by all of us. Mr Sharon expressed the hope that peace would indeed be established, strengthened and would prevail. He added that we believe it will soon be possible to sign an agreement on the autonomy and that the efforts of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat have this as a goal. Asked whether he could more or less state the date on which the autonomy agreement would be signed, Sharon replied: Soon.

Mr Sharon and the members of his delegation will return from Cairo tonight. It was reported that Mr Sharon is busy with the affairs of his ministry and thus will not be able to spend the night in Cairo.

Optimism Expressed Over Autonomy Talks

TA230732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] We shall open our newsreel with a report about the autonomy talks resuming in Cairo this morning. The interior and justice minister and the deputy foreign minister have already arrived in Cairo and will be joined this morning by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that on the eve of the resumption of the talks, all the parties to the negotiations expressed optimism about a possible successful conclusion of the talks this time and that an agreement in principle on the autonomy should be signed by the end of this year.

[Begin Schiffer recording] The Israeli delegation is not merely carrying diverse documents on its positions to the autonomy talks resuming in Cairo this morning. The announcement on the expected changes in the administration of the territories will probably constitute the main proof of Israel's serious intentions to establish a self-administration for the inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

It was not merely by coincidence that Minister Sharon yesterday announced the expected changes: separating civilian administration from departments dealing with security issues and transferring military issues to the regional commands. It is emphasized at the defense minister's office that upon the implementation of these changes, the ideological and organizational infrastructure of autonomy would be established. Arab inhabitants would shortly be integrated into the administration of the civilian departments while military officers would not participate in them. When the day comes, the civilian department scheduled to administer the territories would be handed over to the self-administration authority. Israel would be responsible for the security issues, and this will be carried out by the regional commands.

Meanwhile, next to him, the defense minister has set up a permanent team to draw the policy in the territories. The team is composed of the chief of staff, the commanders of the regional commands, the coordinator of activities in the territories, the heads of the general security services, a representative of the Israeli police, the director general of the Foreign Ministry and Maj Gen Avraham Tamit, the defense minister's aide. This team will instruct the civilian administration to be headed by Prof Menahem Milson.

These are the new steps that will be adopted in the territories with the goal of creating a new atmosphere that may possibly enable the establishment of the autonomy.

President as-Sadat, the U.S. secretary of state, as well as senior Israeli officials, have on the eve of the resumption of the talks expressed the opinion that an agreement on autonomy would be signed by the par es by the end of this year. If the Egyptians agree to formulate an agreement on the principles of the self-administration rather than go again into minute details--as was the case in the previous round of the talks--then, according to policy-makers here, there is a chance of reaching such an agreement before the end of the year. [end recording]

PRESS COMMENT ON SHARON, AUTONOMY, AWACS

TA230800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 23 Sep 81

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ writes that those in charge of explaining Israel and its security problems overseas will have to work hard now to repair the damage caused to Israel's image by Minister Sharon's remarks, because his anger at the opposition's criticism upset him to the point of distorting history. The Herut functionaries who did not react to Sharon's distorted claim about the Sinai campaign should be ashamed of their silence, as the paper puts it. As for the Herut Movement leader who is now the Israeli prime minister--at that time he fully identified with the notion that the Sinai campaign had been a holy war--will he also remain silent?

DAVAR writes that the same sort of criticism was leveled at Ben-Gurion and the designers of the Sinai campaign by other circles of Israeli politics; from Moshe Sharet and to the left of him many years before Ari'el Sharon's voice was heard in the political arena. Is Mr Sharon now really trying to overtake the leftist mafia from its left? At the Herut Center, Mr Sharon abandoned his efforts to cast a new and more moderate image of himself, even by means of distorting the historic truth about the Sinai campaign which he bore witness to and participated in.

HATZOFE writes that if Egypt intends to interpret the autonomy as a ban on Jews to settle in all the areas of Eretz Yisra'el, to limit the freedom of the Jewish settlers in the territories and to make their life miserable under an Arab autonomy rule, then it should realize that Israel will not accede to such an autonomy.

If the Egyptians intend to assure autonomous rule to the Arabs of the territories in the spheres related to the adminstration of their internal affairs such as education, services and commerce, an agreement on such an automony can be easily achieved. By means of its new proposals, Israel has laid a wide plan for granting autonomy to the Arabs of the territories in the spirit of the Camp David Accords. These proposals indicate Israel's willingness to find an appropriate solution to the problems of autonomy. Thus, talks in the next 2 days in Cairo will determine whether that part of the Camp David Accords referring to autonomy can be implemented. Egypt's position will be a decisive factor in the success or failure of the talks.

The Jerusalem POST writes that through its efforts to assure the passage of the AWACS deal in congress the Reagan administration is conducting itself in a way that is wholly unworthy of a country that is a friend and ally of Israel. The problem is not merely that Washington officialdom has pulled out all the stops in the legislative battle in favor of Saudi Arabia, but that in the process it is mounting a malicious campaign of vilification against Israel.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that those opposed to peace with Egypt and who demand a stop to the withdrawal from the Sinai were put to the test in the elections to the 10th Knesset and only received three mandates. Had their false contention, as the paper puts it, been supported by most of the public they would have scored over 60 mandates. The proposed referendum about the withdrawal from the Sinai is wholly unjustified, this is an anti-democratic proposal which is meant to serve extreme rightist circles who are gearing themselves for disrputing the peace process.

Editorials on Autonomy, Atomic Commission

TA230927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV writes about the resumption of the autonomy talks, saying now is an auspicious time when both parties want the talks to succeed. Both parties realize that without an agreement on autonomy, doubts will arise regarding the final stage of withdrawal from the Sinai. According to MA'ARIV, an agreement in principle may be reached, if both sides show good will.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT calls for not making light of the implications of the conspiracy now evolving in Vienna to oust Israel from the International Atomic Energy Commission. This will not undermine our technological capability but it might mark the first step toward our expulsion from the community of nations. We should boost the morale of our delegation and exert pressure on all our friends in Vienna to prevent the adoption of such a harsh sentence.

IRAQ UNABLE TO EXPEL ISRAEL FROM IAEA

TA221235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The spokesman of Israel's delegation to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Vienna denies reports that Iraq has already enlisted the necessary majority to expel Israel from the agency. Ninety countries are taking part at the IAEA conference and 61 votes are needed to decide on the expulsion.

ENERGY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR FUEL EMBARGO

TA221610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman interviewed by Gabi Kessler--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr minister. Yesterday it was reported that for the past 5 years there has been an embargo which has prevented Israel from receiving nuclear fuel. According to foreign sources, the fuel that powers the Nahal Soreq reactor will run out in 5 or 6 years. Is Israel in fact facing the danger that the reactor will have to be shut down?

[Answer] Without going into details, I do not believe that such a danger exists.

[Question] Is there in fact an embargo on Israel?

[Answer] There are always difficulties, there always were; we have overcome them in the past and I have no doubt that we are overcoming them and that we will overcome them.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT MAY UNDERGO STRUCTURAL CHANGES

TA211151 Jerusalem POST in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is considering proposals to separate the civilian and military government in the administered territories, as a first step in implementing the autonomy proposals.

Defense Ministry sources last night stressed that the proposals are not detailed and are still only under consideration by the minister and his aides. But it has been learned that several persons have been approached to fulfill civilian functions in the rearranged military government, should it come about.

Prof Menahem Milson of the Hebrew University, a former Arab affairs adviser to the West Bank Military Government and the General Staff has been mentioned as a possible head of civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria.

According to the plan being discussed, regular security and military duties would be the responsibility of specially designated military units, which would not be under the command of the Military Government, but of a separate body.

There were no specific reactions to the proposals in the West Bank yesterday, although most persons consulted felt that they had something to do with implementing the autonomy schemes.

"It sounds like (former Foreign Minister Moshe) Dayan's unilateral implementation without any fanfare," One observer quipped.

Sharon on Administrative Changes

TA221705 Jersalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] At the next Cabinet session Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will, with the prime minister's concurrence, propose a separation of powers in Judaea and Samaria and in the Gaza Strip. The security-related activity and infrastructure will come under the responsibility of the regional commanding generals, while the civilian activity relating to the Arab residents will be under the responsibility of a civilian administration which will be subject to the defense minister and will act, as it did in the past, in coordination with government departments through the coordinator of activities in the administered territories. This civilian administration will gradually be run by civilians, who will replace army personnel. The aim is to have more residents of the territories be part of the civilian administration and to appoint them to senior positions also.

Public figures in Judaea and Samaria have expressed opposition to the defense minister's intention of reorganizing the structure of the Military Government because in their view the plan is connected with the Camp David process. Statements issued by the mayors warn against the attempts to find a substitute for the PLO. Among the personages who have issued statements on this matter are the mayors of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, and the mayor of Tulkarm, Hilmi Hanun. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that the Egyptian Minister Butrus Ghali indirectly confirmed that the reorganization plan was discussed in a talk he held with Sharon in Alexandria.

FRANCE SEEKING RECOGNITION BETWEEN ISRAEL, PLO

TA221230 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by Tzvi Kessler]

[Text] France is striving to reach a formula for a mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestians, including the PLO. This position of the new French Socialist Government is being expressed by President Mitterrand's personal adviser, Jacques Attali, who is touring the Middle East and visiting Israel at present.

Yesterday Attali met with President Yitzhaq Navon for a talk which was also attended by the French ambassador in Israel.

The contents of the talk were kept secret. It has been learned that Attali explained to President Navon that France intends to assume a role in bringing peace to the Middle East. Contrary to the policy of the European Community, which has reservations about the Camp David agreements, France supports these agreements and regards them as a "step in the right direction."

At the same time, however, France has a special view on the Palestinian issue and it wants to act toward securing Israeli-Palestinian contacts.

President Navon and Jacques Attali conversed in French, English and also exchanged a few words in Hebrew. Attali is a Jew born in Algeria and he still remembers the Hebrew he learned in his youth.

Attali-Begin Talks

TA221226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The prime minister met today with the French president's senior adviser, Jacques Attali. Jacques Attali told our correspondent Freddy Eytan at the end of the meeting that the talks with Menahem Begin had been profound and friendly and that they may be a preamble for strengthening the ties between the two countries and that they prepare the ground for the visits in Israel of the French foreign minister and of President Mitterrand at the beginning of next year.

Mr Begin recalled that France had been a friend and ally of Israel, and expressed hope that the glorious era in relations between the two countries would be renewed. He said Israel's nation likes France and the French.

Jacques Attali will meet today with the chairman of the Labor Party and this evening he will fly to Cairo and deliver a message to President as-Sadat.

French Middle East Role

TA222029 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Speaking to our correspondent, Yisra'el Segal, a senior political source this evening estimated that France is interested in augmenting its involvement in the Middle East peace process. The source added that it appears that France is interested in abandoning the activity it has engaged in until now within the framework of the European initiative, and that it will try to seek new ways to draw more Arab states into the peace process. According to the source, this is apparently the reason for improved French relations with Israel.

OAU PRESIDENT URGES MEMBERS TO AID ANGOLA

EA211450 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, has called upon all members of the OAU to give material aid and military assistance to Angola to help repulse South Africa's naked aggression and continued armed occupation of her territory by the racist regime. President Moi said aggression against one African state is aggression against Africa as a whole, and that Africa has the right to defend herself against such aggression.

In a statement released at State House, Nairobi, today, the president noted that South African troops are still on Angolan soil occupying large tracts of Angolan territory. He said that was a disturbing situation. He added that invasion of Angola and continued physical occupation of any part of this territory are gross violations of Angolan sovereignty and therefore a serious threat to peace in Africa and the world.

President Moi told the racist South African regime to respect the territorial integrity of African states and desist forthwith from aggression of the kind it has committed and continues to commit against frontline states. The president cautioned that such acts can only lead to intensified armed conflict resulting in continued loss of innocent life which we all want to avoid. President Moi called upon the racist minority regime to withdraw its troops from Angola immediately.

OAU CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF U.S. OLYMPIC GAMES

AB201028 Paris AFP in French 1440 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Sep (AFP)--The OAU yesterday called on its 50 member states to boycott all sporting events involving the United States in protest against the tour of the South African rugby team, the Springboks, in the United States. The OAU stated that it was greatly shocked that after showing by its absence from the Moscow Olympic games that it no longer adheres to the policy of separating sports from politics, that the United States has authorised the tour of the South African team.

Last year, former President Jimmy Carter's administration had called for the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Since then, the USSR has threatened not to participate in the Los Angeles games to protest against the authorization of the Springboks to visit the United States.

In 1976, most African countries did not participate in the Montreal games in protest against the participation of New Zealand, which had sporting relations with South Africa.

ECOWAS APPROVES STUDY ON MONETARY COOPERATION

AB221336 Lagos NAN in English 1237 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Lagos, 22 Sep (NAN)--The Council of Finance Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has approved a study aimed at facilitating monetary co-operation within the sub-region.

The executive secretary of the community, Dr Diaby Ouattara, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) yesterday that the study, which was carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was at the request of ECOWAS. He described the outcome of the study as a giant step towards the realisation of a common currency for the sub-regional organisation. Dr Ouattara praised the efforts of UNCTAD and hoped to hold further discussions on the follow-up to the study. He told NAN that even though a common currency was ideal, a monetary co-operation was most vital, adding the European Economic Community has operated successfully for many years without a common currency.

MOROCCO

AL-KHALIJ INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA

GF191705 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 19 Sep 81 p 14

[Tamam al-Barazi interview with M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, in London--date not given]

[Text] Question: What about the war in the Western Sahara? Is it continuing as press reports say?

Answer: There are occasional attacks but on a smaller scale than before. This is certain. We always resist such attacks. There has been a decisive OAU resolution establishing a cease-fire. We do not open fire. If our country is attacked, however, we repulse such attacks.

Question: Does this mean that Morocco accepted the cease-fire and that Polisario has rejected it?

Answer: No, nobody has rejected it. We in Morocco do not open fire; therefore, we do not need to cease fire. We do not attack anyone, nor do we encroach on anyone else's country. If we are attacked, however, we must confront such an attack.

Question: Do you believe Polisario has abided by the cease-fire?

Answer: The Polisario exists more in people's imagination than in reality. Polisario is a movement instigated by other parties, and by Algeria in particular, to carry out disturbances in the area. It has no legal existence so that it can be said that "anything was accepted or not accepted."

Question: The Western press has said that a popular upheaval began in Casablanca and spread throughout Morocco.

Answer: We invited the Western press to Morocco to see the facts. These actions and strikes occur in all developing countries. Sometimes the strike is not under control. This is what happened in Morocco. At one time it developed into what was more like chaos than organized action. Now the situation is back to normal everywhere and there is no need for worry.

Question: Amnesty International in London says that unjust sentences have been passed on the demonstrators.

Answer: Let the press say what it wants; it does not interest us. We know the chaos has been stopped. Some of those who were responsible for this chaos have been referred to the courts and the laws have been enforced. However, all the figures reported by certain newspapers on the large number of those arrested were untrue.

Question: It is said that Morocco's national unity has been split and that the Moroccan people are calling for a liberal regime and a constitutional monarchy similar to that in Britain and elsewhere. What is your view?

Answer: No, we cannot compare Morocco with Britain or another country. Morocco has its own characteristics. As one who is in charge of a political organization, I can say that we are always aspiring to greater freedom, but at the same time I say that our democratic experience can be an example for the whole Third World. We have popular organizations and institutions that regularly hold elections on both local and national levels. There are municipalities, rural councils and a national assembly. Freedom of expression is guaranteed for everyone. Freedom of the press and freedom of assembly are also guaranteed. This is something we take pride in and wish to strengthen. As I have said, our experience is one of the best that can be expanded and followed in similar countries.

Question: There have been many reports on the U.S.-Moroccan relationship. We recall in recent history Morocco's intervention in Zaire and other areas on the West's behalf. What about facilities in Morocco for the U.S. Navy?

Answer: We had and continue to have commitments to the OAU and to the Arab group. Just as the Moroccan Army fought in Sinai and the Golan for a cause we consider our country's principal cause, the Palestinian cause, when we were asked to intervene in Zaire at the request of the legal government, we met our commitment.

Question: What about facilities for the U.S. Navy?

Answer: We have excellent relations with the United States. We also have relations with other countries, both Eastern and Western. There are no bases in our country or anything that infringes on our sovereignty or our international commitments. However, we do have relations with the United States and with the Soviet Union.

Question: Do you give facilities to the United States?

Answer: This is untrue and irrelevant.

Question: What about Ceuta and Melilla, which are still under Spanish control? Are they not Moroccan territory?

Answer: Exactly,they are part of Moroccan territory. We would like to resolve this problem with Spain through negotiations.

Question: Are negotiations on this matter underway at present?

Answer: No, there are no negotiations at present, but as a matter of principle this territory is Moroccan. We are seeking to resolve this matter in a friendly climate with Spain, which in turn has a similar problem with Gibraltar. When the time comes we shall talk about it.

Question: More than 10 African countries have recognized the Polisario. You still consider that the Polisario does not exist and that Algeria is the principal element, particularly after what was said about a change in the Algerian stand....

Answer: We expected a greater change than that which happened. Several African countries have in fact entered into talks. The case was presented to them as though Morocco were occupying non-Moroccan territory, whereas this territory [the Western Sahara] is our land and we are defending it. Africa is gradually realizing this fact. Some of the resolutions adopted in the recent meeting in Nairobi leave no room for recognizing something that does not exist. If it is argued that the population of a certain area has the rig to self-determination, this means that it does not exist as a state. Therefore, it is logical and natural that following the OAU decision the countries that have recognized something that does not exist should withdraw their recognition and await the results of the referendum.

Question: If a referendum is held now, will the more than 150,000 refugees be allowed to vote?

Answer: Perhaps there are more than that, but they are not inhabitants of the Western Sahara. They are refugees from Niger, Mali, southern Algeria or Mauritania. The population of the Sahara is known, and according to a legal document, does not exceed 74,000. This is in accordance with the referendum held by Spain 1 year before it left the area. This is recorded in the UN Secretariat. Therefore, it is necessary to resort to logic.

Question: What about Mauritania's position, particularly as you had divided the Western Sahara between you before it changed its mind?

Answer: We had concluded agreements with Mauritania on defense and maintaining security in the region as well as economic agreements. Mauritania wanted to withdraw from all this and it did withdraw, and we returned to normal.

Question: How are relations with Mauritania now?

Answer: We are endeavoring to have good relations. An agreement was reached between us and Mauritania through our brothers the Saudis--the At-Ta'if agreement 2 months ago. This agreement is now being implemented.

Question: You said Morocco fought for Palestine in Sinai and the Golan. However, the Israelis--Moshe Dayan, for instance--have said more than once that As-Sadat's initiative would not have existed but for Morocco's participation.

Answer: Mere words. When you want to harm a country, you give words full rein. What I would like to say is that we firmly abide by our Arab commitments. We have always proved this. If we are 3,000 or 4,000 km from the area, we are always seeking the restoration of peace to that area and the restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate rights through the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine. Our stand on the Camp David accords has been and still is crystal clear. Morocco did not hesitate in making all the decisions adopted by our Arab brothers at the Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis summits.

Question: What is the obstacle to the union of the greater Arab Maghreb?

Answer: We believe that regrettably there are some quarters in Algeria that do not want a greater Arab Maghreb but a greater Algeria in this region. We hope that all of us will relinquish our selfishness and see in the Arab Maghreb the united efforts that should exist in order to achieve progress for all our peoples, confront backwardness and do everything to strengthen ourselves in the face of other blocs.

Question: What is the Moroccan stand regarding the U.S. aggression in the Gulf of Sidra?

Answer: There is no stand.

Question: Does this mean you do not condemn the U.S. presence in the Mediterranean?

Answer: We are opposed to everything that exacerbates the situation, but at the same time we do not support irresponsible behavior.

REACTION TO FRENCH STAND ON BOUABID ARREST CITED

PM181133 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Paul Balta dispatch: "Paris Explans That Its 'Concern' Over Arrest of USFP Leaders Excludes Any Idea of Interference"]

[Excerpt] Rabat--The Quai d'Orsay statement on Mr Bouabid's arrest and the Western Sahara referendum was welcomed in Rabat and has undoubtedly eased the tension. Nonetheless, the Moroccan authorities are still commenting at all levels on the French PS communique "demanding" the release of Socialist Union of Popular Forces First Secretary [USFP] First Secretary Bouabid.

"The Socialist Party [PS] must realize that we are no longer a French protectorate. In any case the term 'demand' was unacceptable. This is the language of a former age. The PS must realize that, by acting as it has done, it is leading Moroccan opinion to believe that the USFP is a foreign party," acting Prime Minister Ahardane told us.

Nonetheless, faced with the motion aroused by Mr Bouabid's arrest, the authorities are anxious to justify it. The USFP document, they stress, contains unacceptable terms which call the king's authority into question, violate the law and, moreover, are not even fully supported within this party. The authorities object particularly to the passage which criticizes the "forced optimism" with which the resolution on the Western Sahara referendum adopted by the OAU ad hoc committee in Nairobi at the end of August was presented to the Moroccan people. Similarly they are particularly angry about the paragraph condemning methods which "can only suggest a predisposition to resignation or even to the possible abandonment of Moroccan sovereignty over the Western Saharan provinces."

The king's entourage points to the letter sent to him by Mr Mitterrand shortly after his election urging him to accept a referendum. It also recalls that after the Nairobi mini-summit, Mr Claude Cheysson had hailed the "courage" of Hassan II who had acceeded to the wish of France and the international community.

"However," Mr Ahardane told us, "it is this attitude which was criticized by some USFP leaders in terms which led to their arrest, in keeping with the law. It is therefore rather inconsistent to see the French PS flying to their aid as it has done, at the risk of giving the impression that it supports ideas contrary to self-determination."

Mr Ahardane also expressed surprise at the intransigence of the USFP leaders since that party, he said, "had expressed reservations about the Green March which the king decided to hold in October 1975" to win back the Western Sahara. Finally, since the Moroccan socialists have stressed that Mr Bouabid's arrest is unprecedented since independence, circles close to the palace specify that there was a similar case. "When Morocco recognized Mauritania in 1969 at the Rabat Islamic summit, the Istiqlal Party, which is now in power, issued a communique opposing the king's decision in terms which are reminiscent of those used by the USFP. The members of the Istiqlal Bureau, aside from Allal el Fassi, were arrested at that time," according to these circles.

They also explain that the reason why Mr Bouabid has not been spared, unlike the Istiqlal leader, is that, when he was questioned, he said that, as party first secretary, he wished to shoulder sole responsibility for the drafting of the communique.

Finally, stressing that state interests take precedence over personal feelings and partisan solidarity, the authorities note that, following Mr Mitterrand's election, Hassan II, despite his ties of friendship with Mr Giscard d'Estaing, had intervened to dissuade several of his peers from withdrawing capital from France. He had also sent Mr Reda Guedira, his most experienced adviser, to the Arab Peninsula to explain to the leaders in the region why they should have confidence in the new majority.

Finally, the Moroccan authorities think that the Quai d'Orsay communique in a way recognizes all that, but their statement is clearly made with the intention of ensuring that public opinion knows all the details in order to dispel any confusion.

CAMEROON

PRESIDENT AHIDJO CALLS MITTERRAND STAUNCH ALLY

AB181522 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep (AFP)--Cameroon fervently wishes to see the situation in Chad normalized, the Cameroonian head of state, Ahmadou Ahidjo, said in Paris today after a dinner given by President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee.

As Chad's immediate neighbor, Mr Ahidjo said, Cameroon gives vigilant attention to what happens in that country.

French-Cameroonian relations are excellent and we have decided to consolidate them, he continued.

President Ahidjo also said that he noticed a similarity of views between France and Cameroon on problems concerning the Third World. I thank President Mitterrand for France's policy on aid to developing countries; the southern Africa problem, especially the Namibian independence issue; international economic problems and the stabilization of raw material prices. Concerning all these problems, President Ahidjo concluded, we have in Francois Mitterrand a staunch ally.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA WARNS AGAINST ECONOMIC MISMANAGEMENT

AB222125 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Fellow Central Africans, in his first speech broadcast on radio and television, the head of state and chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress promised to introduce changes aimed at promoting the socioeconomic revival of our country which, as you know, is going through the most catastrophic situation ever known. In this regard, he called on all fellow citizens to be disciplined and patriotic. Today, the head of state is taking the microphone again to point out certain serious situations which are likely to jeopardize our efforts to unite and rebuild our dear country. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin Kolingba recording] Fellow Central Africans: You will recall that in my first address to the Central African people on 1 September 1981, I called on everyone to regain confidence in the future of our country and to set to work resolutely and without delay. In fact, the CAR lags considerably behind other states in our region with which we started the race after independence.

Confronted by the state of general ruin facing our economy and the absolute need to stop its catastrophic evolution, only an awareness on the part of our children and the arousal of their pride in the country can enable us to calmly and confidently envisage the future work of national recovery which was started as soon as I came to power.

However, in spite of our extremely unfavorable economic and financial situation, certain national cadres, on whom the government based its greatest hopes, have been aggravating the situation in our country through highly reprehensible and despicable acts.

This is the case with the directors of the Central African National Bank and the Central African Investment Bank, who have placed their respective establishments in a delicate situation due to serious mismanagement.

There is no need to stress that such acts discredit the state and the public sectors and discourage foreign investors and promoters.

As a result, the Military Committee for National Redress, to mark its desire to finally break away from such careless and condescending behavior, condemns such irresponsible behavior and will impose the appropriate sanctions on those guilty of such acts. I once again call on everyone's patriotism, but I also issue a serious warning to all those in charge of state enterprises to manage public affairs in a more orthodox way as they constitute the common heritage of all Central Africans.

In any case, the State General Inspectorate Division, the supreme state control agency, will begin a systematic inspection of all administrations, state and mixed economy enterprises. Any losses will be rigorously punished because the Military Committee for National Redress will not fail to accomplish the noble and exalting mission it undertook on 1 September 1981 when it came into power. Long live the republic! [end recording]

GABON

BONGO DENOUNCES 'CAMPAIGN' IN FRENCH PRESS

AB221744 Paris AFP in French 1240 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] In an interview with AFP in Libreville yesterday, Gabonese President Omar Bongo for the first time strongly denounced the campaign of slander launched by the French press against his person and government.

President Bongo's name has for several months now been mentioned in the French press in connection with two murder cases in France. One of the Gabonese leader's technical adviser, Mr Pierre Debizet, secretary general of the Civil Action Service--a parallel police force which was particularly active under General de Gaulle--is charged with complicity in the massacre at Auriol in southern France which left 6 dead between 18 and 19 July 1981.

Also, the court of Agen in southwest France has reopened investigations into the murder on 27 October 1979 of Mr Robert Luong, one of Mrs Bongo's boyfriends.

What is France aiming at through this campaign that smacks of provocation? Is it trying to destabilize my regime? President Bongo wondered. Allow me to ask that question. I reserve the right to reply in my own good time to all the lies and insinuations against myself, my wife and my country, he added, before exclaiming: I did not have special relations with Debizet. He was forced on me by the French cooperation mission.

The whites are only trying to divide us, the Gabonese leader went on. But in all events, the stability of a regime absolutely does not depend on its alliances with foreign powers. It rather depends on the legitimacy which the regime enjoys internally. Let my detractors come to Gabon to honestly appraise the situation. Gabon is a country with full economic development where human rights are fully respected and where there are no political detainees, Mr Bongo added.

The Gabonese president expressed the hope that all this will not alter the quality of the French-Gabonese relations. He underlined that whether one likes it or not, France is Gabon's principal partner. There are trong economic, historic and cultural links between us. Why should we quarrel with the French?

When I went to Washington, it was immediately stated that I was trying to alter my alliances, particularly after the Socialists were voted into power in France, Mr Bongo declared.

He added: Contrary to what may have been said, I did not go to obtain for arms from Mr Reagan. We discussed economic issues and nothing else. I do not intend to give priority to the Washington-Libreville axis over the Paris-Libreville axis, he said in conclusion.

ZAIRE

TWO MORE MPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SACKED

AB221546 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Central Committee met behind closed doors yesterday to discuss discipline. After a lengthy discussion of the items on the agenda, the MPR Central Committee decided to expel two more of its members found guilty of serious offenses against party discipline and various acts contrary to the regulations of the party's organ of conception, orientation and decision. They are Citizens Ndeze and Mukwakani.

The first is accused of smuggling agricultural products across the Rwandan-Zairian border through a company called Satellite Motel--officially registered in the hotel business but which, in reality, is engaged in other business across the borders. For a long time, Citizen Ndeze has specialized in setting up a clandestine network for smuggling coffee and other agricultural products across the border with the aim of illegally exploiting large quantities of coffee and other agricultural products whose revenues are regularly kept abroad to the detriment of the Zairian treasury. In this way, Citizen Ndeze deprived the Zairian state of foreign exchange essential for its development through the help of a company called Satellite Motel which has Rwandan participation, and also through the complicity of a subregional commissioner whose silence and neutrality he was able to obtain through substantial bribes.

As for Citizen Mukwakani, he is accused of conceiving of editing and publishing a subversive bulletin entitled CHAMA CHETU [OUR PARTY], which was initially published by the author as an anonymous leaflet but which, after investigations, proved to be a clandestine publication designed to demobilize the working masses. After investigations into this clandestine publication, the competent services discovered copies of leaflets issued in Brussels by an opponent and which Mukwakani kept for distribution in Zaire.

The contradictory statements by the former secretary general of the Zairian National Workers' Union [Mukwakani] revealed that this unworthy militant wanted to take advantage of his position as a trade unionist to sow confusion among the workers in an attempt to destabilize the regime.

After deliberating on these two cases for a long time, the Central Committee pronounced the fall of these two senior party cadres and [words indistinct] the end to their functions as members of the Central Committee.

Following yesterday's expulsion of Citizen Ileo Songo Amba, former president of the Sociocultural Commission, the MPR Central Committee Bureau was modified and completed after the session held at People's Palace yesterday. Following is the composition of the new bureau: Citizen (Sakivala) was elected chairman of the Bureau to replace Citizen Ileo Songo Amba. The post of president of the Commission left vacant following the election of (Sakivala) will be occupied by Citizen (Mpanupanu Bibanda), who thus vacates the vice presidency of the Press Subcommission, which is to be taken over by Citizen (Sengidieme). These details were announced yesterday afternoon by Citizen (Kitima Bima Ramazani), permanent secretary of the MPR Central Committee.

GHANA

ACTION CONGRESS PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM MERGER

AB210817 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The Action Congress Party [ACP] has decided to withdraw from the proposed merger of the five minority parties. This decision was taken by the national Executive Committee of the ACP at a meeting held in Takoradi at the weekend.

In a statement issued last night, the national executive of the ACP said it decided on the withdrawal after a review of recent developments on the political scene. The statement called on members and supporters of the ACP to remain calm and rededicate themselves to what it called the struggle to establish democracy, social justice and national integration in Ghana.

MERGING PARTIES TO BE CALLED ALL-PEOPLE'S PARTY

AB211454 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The leader of the Popular Front Party, Mr Victor Owusu, told the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation this morning that the scheduled elections by the other parties involved in the merger will come on Saturday despite the fact that the Action Congress Party [ACP] has pulled out of the merger.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the merged parties have decided to name their party the All-People's Party. A statement signed by the interim secretary general of the merger, Dr Obed Asamoah, said a final decision would be taken on Friday on the symbol and manifesto. The statement said the leaders at their meeting at Takoradi yesterday also approved the Constitution of the party. It is understood that Colonel Bernaska, leader of the ACP, did not attend the Takoradi meeting.

NIGERIA

INVESTIGATION OF 'FANATICAL GROUP' REQUESTED

AB230956 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] An SOS has been sent to the Inspector General of Policy Mr Sunday Adewusi, to effect an immediate investigation into reports that a fanatical group similar to that of Mai Tatsine practicing in some part of Kano.

The call was made by the Kwara state area unit of the Muslim Student Society of Nigeria following news reports on the new group last week. The society recalled that barely 9 months ago the Mai Tatsine fanatical group caused wanton loss of lives and property in Kano. It therefore called on the police to take necessary action to forestall imminent danger.

Meanwhile, the society has also called on the federal government to release the report of the commission of inquiry into the Mai Tatsine riots last year. The implementation of the recommendations could foster national unity, the society added.

CONTRACTS TO BE HONORED DESPITE OIL GLUT

AB221128 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Nigerian vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, says the country will honor her contractual obligations with foreign investors in spite of the recent oil glut on the world market. The vice president advised foreign investors to hasten arrangements with their Nigerian partners in the establishment of viable industries.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON S. AFRICAN ATTACKS

LD230732 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Ministry of Defense communique issued in Luanda on 22 September]

[Text] With the aim of deceiving the people in general and international public opinion in particular, the propagandists of the Pretoria government have been universally preaching about the withdrawal of their forces who invaded our national territory about a month ago.

For some time now, the South African invaders have continued their occupation of some areas of Cunene Province, land and air reconnaissance, bombardments and machine gunning of villages and military and civilian columns, involving the killing of defenseless people.

On 11 September 1981, 12 aircraft of the air force of the Pretoria racist regime violated national airspace and bombed settlements in the shelter of Cahama forests. The following day, 12 September 1981, 21 aircraft of the same air force carried out a further 8 air violations.

On 13 September, the South African Air Force attacked the people of Chicuco, 18 km southeast of Cahama, wounding one resident. On the same day, 13 aircraft of the same regime again violated our national territory.

On 15 September, at about 0620, ground forces of the South African Army, supported by aircraft and helicopters, attacked the settlement of Changongo, killing a number of people and stealing cattle and other property.

Again that day, at about 1645, South African military aircraft machinegunned an ambulance and a vehicle belonging to the municipal commissar of (Pupulai), in the settlement of (Lilapa), damaging the vehicles and wounding three persons.

On 16 September, there were 5 violations of our airspace involving 10 aircraft.

On the 17th, further violations of the territory took place in the same area, in which 11 aircraft of the same regime were used.

On the 18th, South African cavalry together with infantry supported by dogs, killed some people in the settlement of (Macocote), 20 km west of Changongo, and soon after burned the village.

On the same day, nine South African aircraft violated the national air space four times. These actions were followed by landings of helicopter-borne troops, supported by Mirage aircraft, in various parts of the territory, especially south of Changongo. The South African forces mined the roads, destroyed bridges and stole cattle from the people and government and civilian vehicles.

In Changongo municipality, the municipal building was damaged and following were destroyed: three bridges, the Changongo assembly building, a hospital, including all its medicines and hospital equipment, and some residential quarters.

In the municipality of Mongua, the communal building, the hospital and other property belonging to the village were completely destroyed.

In Ngiva, the residences of the provincial commissar, that of his deputy and the following buildings were destroyed:

The office of the municipal commissary, party and social services building, [word indistinct] and residences of health workers, buildings belonging to the party head office, the organization of peoples defense command building, (Depi) provincial building, the border guard command building, the state security office, the Angolan Womens Organization provincial office, the trade union building, a students hostel, the department of education and culture office, a city water tank, part of a school, the post office, the national bank agency, the hotel workshops belonging to the public enterprise where the South African forces burned all the vehicles, various equipment warehouses, workshops belonging to the Ministry of Construction, the bakery and the electricity supply.

Our forces are already in the principal cities and villages, like Noiva, Monguei and Changongo. Nevertheless, the possibility exists of new large-scale attacks by the South African racist army against the national territory, with the object of creating a buffer zone or possibly to consolidate their occupation of a vital zone, a theory formerly utilized by Nazi Germany to justify the occupation of neighboring independent countries and presently practiced by the Zionist Israel regime against the Arab territories.

The PRA Ministry of Defense once again alerts international public opinion to the continuing partial occupation of the country's sovereign territory by the Pretoria forces, where they have destroyed the wealth of the people and practiced all types of genocide against them, keeping them in a permanent state of tension.

The struggle continued! Victory is certain!

[Signed] Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, office of the Ministry of Defense, Luanda, 22 September 1981

GOVERNMENT REGAINS CONTROL OF SOUTHERN TOWNS

AB230730 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 23 Sep (AFP)--Angolan Government forces have regained control of the southern towns of Mongua, Changongo and Ondjiva, which have been occupied for the past month by South African Invasion forces, the Angolan Defence Ministry said Tuesday night.

It said the towns had been virtually destroyed, as had the village of Macucoque, 20 km (12 miles) from Changongo, which South African forces had attacked on Sept 18.

Meanwhile, an Organization of African Unity (OAU) mission that has just returned from a visit to Angola said in Addis Ababa that reports that South African forces had withdrawn from southern Angola were utterly unfounded.

South Africa has not withdrawn from southern Angola but is in fact engaged in building a buffer zone with the purpose of installing the remnants of the (opposition) UNITA faction in the area, the OAU said in a statement.

In New York, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said Tuesday that his country was waiting for commitments and decisions to enable the Angolan people to expel the racist invaders, to repulse future aggression and to ensure the defence of national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Speaking at the United Nations, he also called for urgent material and financial aid to enable Angola to overcome the serious situation and assure the process of national reconstruction.

Any passivity or resignation by the rest of the world over the crucial situation in southern Africa would sanction illegality, encourage aggression and strengthen the racist minority South African regime, he said.

Mr Jorge blamed the U.S. Government for a disastrous policy aimed only at confrontation between East and West.

On Namibia, he said Africa was waiting for the meeting in New York on Thursday of the five Western contact groups states on Namibia. It wanted them to call for the applications, without any kind of amendment, of the U.N. plan for the territory's independence, which should occur next year, he said.

Mr Jorge also appealed to the world to take up the condemnation by a Lisbon group last June of Indonesia's invasion of former Portuguese East Timor, in which Jakarta was accused of genocide. He called for U.N. aid for the people of East Timor.

SOUTH AFRICA

MUDGE OPPOSED TO 'PACKAGE DEAL' FOR NAMIBIA

LD211210 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, has expressed the hope that South Africa and the Western powers seeking an independent formula for the territory will be able to come to some agreement so that the uncertainty surrounding South-West Africa's future can be brought to an end. He said this uncertainty had (?caused) the country considerable harm. Mr Mudge, who was commenting on the talks between America and South Africa in Zurich, said he was not interested in constitutional guarantees furnished by the West or by SWAPO. What his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance wanted was a free and fair election which it believed it could win, and (?it would) then draft its own guarantees into a constitution. He said he was also opposed to any package deal and would want to know exactly what the Western powers and the United Nations had in mind before accepting such a deal.

BEELD ON SOVIET WEAPONS ARRIVING IN BOTSWANA

LD221210 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Billions of rands' worth of Russian-made weapons have arrived in Francistown in Botswana after having been transported from the Mozambique port of Beira and through Salisbury in Zimbabwe. This is reported in the South African newspaper BEELD which says the weapons have been supplied directly from Russia after a recent visit to Moscow by the chief of Botswana's para-military police, Brig (Ian Kagama). BEELD said it is understood the consignment included 100 SAM-7 missiles, in addition to a range of other missiles; thousands of AK-47 rifles; millions of rounds of ammunition; 30 armored troop carriers and tons of explosives, including handgrenades. BEELD said it was not clear why the weapons had been taken to Francistown instead of the capital of Gaborone to the south. The newspaper speculates that the Russian weapons might have been brought to Botswana to arm the so-called refugees from South Africa. It was well-known that there was a large camp of these refugees near Selebe Pikwe in northern Botswana.